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EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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COMMUNICATION.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

Messrs. Editors:—The subject of the Public Domain, I am happy to see, is now attracting the attention of the people of the old States; and being one of the greatest interest to every tax payer within the limits of our own Commonwealth, I ask a place in your columns for some remarks in relation to their history—their value—our title to a distributive portion—and the unjust and iniquitous policy which has prevailed in the disposition of this magnificent property.

By the term Public Domain, is meant that vast tract of territory within the limits of the United States not appropriated to individuals, communities or corporations.

In the progress of the war of Independence, this subject of the waste lands was a subject of discord and dissension, which excited sad forebodings in the breasts of those early votaries of liberty.

The large States, influenced by that feeling of avarice which, as being then exhibited, appears to be almost inseparable from our common nature, insisted that, in case of a successful issue to the contest, their territorial limits should not be lessened, and their right to the soil should remain unaltered.

The smaller States, on the other hand, urged that the struggle was for principle and not for aggrandizement—that they furnished a full proportion of men and money—that the sovereignty of the soil within the chartered limits of each of the States, was still in the British crown—and never would be wrested from it but by a united effort and at a common sacrifice—that even if they succeeded in the attempt to be emancipated from foreign political oppression, their influence in the new Government proposed to be established at home, would inevitably be overshadowed by the overwhelming influence of the larger States,—and refused to enter into the Confederacy until a compact was formed, which secured to each member rights and privileges proportioned to the charge and expenditure incurred by each.

In order to show the state of feeling which existed at that early day in relation to the waste land, I quote a portion of the instructions given by the Legislature of the State of Maryland, in 1779, to her delegates to Congress:

"Is it possible, that those States, which are ambitiously grasping at Territories to which, in our judgment, they have not the least shadow of exclusive right, will use with greater moderation, the increase of wealth and power derived from those territories, when acquired, than what they have displayed in their endeavors to acquire them? We think not—we are convinced the same spirit which hath prompted them to insist on a claim so extravagant, so repugnant to every principle of justice, so incompatible with the general welfare of the States, will urge them on to add oppression to injustice. If they should not be incited by a superiority of wealth and strength, to oppress by open force their less wealthy and less powerful neighbors, yet depopulation and, consequently, the impoverishment of those States will necessarily follow, which, by an unfair construction of the confederation, may be stripped of a common interest and the common benefits derivable from the Western Country. Suppose Virginia, for instance, indisputably possessed of the extensive and fertile country to which she has set up claim; what would be the probable consequences to Maryland of such an undisturbed and undisputed possession. They cannot escape the least discerning. Virginia, by selling on the most moderate terms a small portion of the lands in question, would draw into her treasury, vast sums of money, and in proportion to the sums arising from such sales, would be enabled to lessen her Taxes. Lands comparatively cheap, and Taxes comparatively low, with the land and Taxes of an adjacent State, would quickly drain the State, thus disadvantageously circumstanced, of its most useful inhabitants. Its wealth, and its consequence in the scale of the confederated States, would sink of course. A claim so injurious to more than one-half, if not the whole of the United States, ought to be supported by the clearest evidence of right. Yet what evidence of that right has been produced? What arguments alleged in support, either of the evidence or the right? None that we have heard of, deserving a serious refutation. We are convinced—policy and justice require, that a country, unsettled at the commencement of this War, claimed by the British Crown and ceded to it by the Treaty of Paris, if wrested from the common enemy by the blood and treasure of the 13 States, should be considered as a common property—subject to be parcelled out by Congress, into free, convenient, and independent Governments, in such manner and at such times as the wisdom of that Assembly shall hereafter direct.

"Thus convinced, we should betray the trust reposed in us by our constituents, were we to authorize you to ratify on their behalf, the Confederation, unless it be further explained. We have coolly, and dispassionately, considered the subject; we have weighed probable inconvenience and hardships, against the sacrifice of just and essential rights, and do instruct you not to agree to the Confederation, unless an article or articles be added thereto, in conformity with our declaration. Should we succeed in obtaining such article or articles, then you are hereby fully empowered to accede to the Confederacy."

The political sagacity, the insight into the future, manifested by the authors of these instructions, is indeed most admirable. The articles insisted on by Maryland were inserted; and yet, in little more than half a century, we witness the overwhelming preponderance of some of the States in the councils of the nation. Some of the States, formed out of territory then unappropriated, have on the floor of Congress threefold the representatives, and carry in consequence, three times the influence, of some of the original thirteen. Ohio, one of the off-shoots of Virginia, has 21 members to her mother's 13.

So great was the irritation of the public mind in many of the Colonies on the subject of the waste lands, that at one time it was apprehended that the small States would withdraw from the contest,—a step which must have proved fatal to the success of the struggle. It was essential to a successful prosecution of the war, and the establishment of a salutary and permanent form of Government at its close, that a Federal alliance should be formed; without it, there was no common head—no concert of action, either in projecting plans of operation, or in conducting them. In order to compromise and to accomplish so desirable an object, the several Legislatures passed resolutions, and the general Congress made appeals (for they had not power to do more,) to the magnanimity and patriotism of the States; and under the genial influence of the love of liberty and of union, the appeal was not made in vain.

New York led the way in the generous compromise. In 1780, her Legislature passed an act, entitled "An Act to facilitate the articles of confederation and perpetual union among the U. S. of America." By this act it was declared that the territory which she ceded "should be and enure forever for the use and benefit of such of the United States as should become members of the Federal alliance of the said States—*and for no other use or purpose whatsoever.*"

The deeds of cession by Virginia follow after; and although of precisely the same tenor as all the others, yet, as being rather more full and explicit than some of them, and as those deeds of cession are the deeds of conveyance from the then owners to the present heirs or legatees. I quote in full. This instrument bears date 1st March, 1784, and by it she authorizes certain Commissioners "to convey, transfer, and make over to the United States, in Congress assembled, for the benefit of said States, *Virginia inclusive*, all right, title, and dominion, as well of soil as of jurisdiction, which the said Commonwealth hath to the territory or tract of country within the limits of the Virginia charter—situated, lying and being to the Northwest of the Ohio river, to and for the uses and purposes of the above mentioned act." Then follows the act—"That all the lands within the territories so ceded to the United States, and not reserved for, or appropriated to any of the before mentioned purposes, or disposed of in bounties to the officers and soldiers of the American army, shall be considered as a common fund, for the *use* and *benefit* of such of the United States as have been, or shall become, members of the Confederation or Federal alliance of the said States, *Virginia inclusive*, according to their *usual respective portions* of the *general charge* and *expenditure*—and shall be faithfully and bona fide disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever."

The deeds from the other States, containing unappropriated lands within their chartered limits, were of a similar character; and, with the exception of the purchases from the Indians, included the whole of the public land which is embraced within the boundary of the original 13.

But, besides this large domain, constituting at this time more than half the original number of States, we have a still more extensive territory acquired by purchase or by conquest.

In 1803, the purchase of Louisiana was made of France by Mr. Jefferson; and by it was acquired all the tract of country lying west of the Mississippi, (with the exception of Texas, New Mexico and the territory west of the Rocky Mountains.) It is now parcelled off into several of our most valuable States and Territories—constituting a large item in the pecuniary estimate of the Public Domain.

In 1820, the purchase of Florida was made from Spain, under the administration of Mr. Monroe. The value and extent of this rich inheritance is not understood by many of our people. They have been so long misled by the misrepresentations of designing politicians, as to become incredulous as to any true statement on the subject. I must refer then to some official sources of information as to the quality, the number of acres, and to the actual sales, for the value per acre.

"*Public domain.*—Lands sold from opening of land office to 30th June, 1852, 103,113,861 acres; granted for schools, &c., 40,588,978; deaf and dumb asylums, 44,971; for internal improvements, 10,007,677; military service, 18,709,219; reserved for Indians, 3,400,725; swamp lands granted to States, 28,156,670; lands unsold, 1,387,534,001 acres."—*Census Compend.*, p. 191.

But, again, by the operation of the act of August, 1842, to provide revenue from imports, &c., the distribution of the net proceeds of the public lands among the States was suspended. The proceeds of these lands up to, and including 1st January, 1839, amounted to the sum of $57,227,520. Since that time, the following sums have been received, viz:

In 1839, $7,076,447; 1840, 3,292,683; 1841, 1,365,627; 1842, 1,385,797; 1843, 897,818; 1844, 2,059,939; 1845, 2,077,022; 1846, 2,694,452; 1847, 2,498,355; 1848, 3,328,642; 1849, 1,688,959; 1850, 1,859,894; 1851, 2,352,305; 1852, 2,043,239; 1853, 1,667,084; 1854, 8,470,798, 1855, 11,497,049; 1856, 8,917,644. To July, 1856, total, $122,311,274.

By this just and patriotic act, the State of North Carolina received more than $1,250,000—which were appropriated to the payment of $300,000 of public debt—the like amount added to the Literary Fund—$600,000 to the stock of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and the balance to the draining of the swamp lands. And while passing along, I take leave to state, that, without this most opportune aid to the efforts of individuals, the railroad could not have been built, and we should have been up to this time, in all probability, without a railroad.

Had that most just and munificent system of distribution (for, although it was called by another name, it was nothing else,) been continued up to the present time, it is clearly demonstrated by the figures shown, that the State would have received many millions of dollars, and been able, without contracting a debt, to have completed her works of internal improvement, so indispensable to the development of her vast resources.

If any doubt exists as to the value of the lands, let us look to the late Report of the Illinois Central Railroad Co., which shows that the company has now in operation 704 miles of road, costing in the aggregate $26,000,000, paid for entirely from grants of the public land—the company having received 2,595,000 acres, of which about 900,000 have been sold for $10,713,228—leaving on hand 1,700,000 acres, worth, according to last year's sales, $23,000,000, but, in reality, a much larger sum, as the company had borrowed money on the lands, and is able to hold them until their value is increased far beyond that sum. As it is, the company has received from the United States, in round numbers, $26,000,000, and a bonus of $7,000,000 for taking the road!

But, to show further the utter falsity of the impression endeavored to be produced upon the public mind that the lands are of no value, look to the Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction in the State of Michigan submitted to the Legislature a few years since. I quote his language:

"The primary school lands reserved from sale and given to the State by ordinance of Congress, consist of sections No. 16, in all the surveyed townships. The peninsular portion of the State of Michigan consists of nearly 40,000 square miles—one thirty-sixth part of which belongs to the common school fund. In 40,000 square miles there are, 1,111 townships of 36 square miles each. But dropping 11 entire townships for the deficiency already suggested, there will remain 1,100 townships, which is a fraction less than the true number. In 1,100 square miles, there are 704,000 acres, which, at $5 per acre, the medium price, would realize to the State $3,520,000"—according to another estimate, he values them at $3,850,000, and adds: "These estimates may seem to be extravagant, but it is confidently believed that the result will exceed rather than fall short of the highest computation." And he was right; for, under a great pressure of the money market, the actual sales far exceeded his highest estimate.

These statements by the recipients of unjust liberality of Congress, are evidence alike of the value of the Public Domain, and the iniquitous disposition which has been made of it by Congress, the trustee of the whole family of States.

JUSTICE.

(*Concluded on Monday.*)

CARTHAGE ACADEMIES.

CARTHAGE, May 30, 1858.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son:—On the 27th of this instant, I had the pleasure of being present at the examination of the Students of the Carthage Male Institute. Under the supervision of Clement Dowd, Esq. I have witnessed several examinations, but I can say that I never witnessed one in which the Students acquitted themselves better. There were some thirty-five Students examined thoroughly on their different studies. And there was not one failure in the whole number examined. There was a respectable number of the friends of the Institution present. And the manner in which the examination was conducted and the ready answers given by the Students to the different questions propounded by their instructor was sufficient evidence to convince any one present that the Principal had discharged his duty faithfully to his pupils; and that they had not been idle during the past session.

On the 28th, I attended the examination of the Carthage Female Institute, which is under the supervision of Miss Chattie McEachin, and was very much pleased with the exercises. The Students did themselves great credit. And the manner in which they conducted themselves, showed clearly that their Tutress had spared no pains in imparting instruction to them. I take pleasure in recommending both the Male and Female Institution to the patronage of all who desire to have their sons, daughters, or wards properly instructed.

A SPECTATOR.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1858.

Isabella Johnson vs. Hugh Johnson and others.
Petition for Dower.

IN this case, it appearing to the Court that Washington Johnson and Daniel Johnson reside beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying them to appear at the next Term of this Court, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered and the same heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Patrick J. Coppedge, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Wadesborough, the 28th day of May, A. D. 1858.

16-1tsw*5t] P. J. COPPEDGE, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term 1858.

Jefferson Caudle and others vs. Andrew J. Caudle and others.
Petition for Partition of Land.

IN this case, it appearing to the Court that Andrew J. Caudle, A. H. Caudle, —— Rice and wife Mary J., D J Caudle, William A. Caudle, —— Morton and wife Elizabeth, Malachi Caudle, —— Kennedy and wife Martha, Catharine Caudle, Absalom Caudle, J. B. Caudle, Tenisae Caudle, —— Taylor and wife Frances, —— Heffer and wife Elmira, —— Richardson and wife Elinda, Hezekiah Haney, Absalom Haney, Penelope Haney, Jesse Haney, Mary J. Haney, and William Haney, all reside beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered against them, and the same heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Patrick J. Coppedge, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 28th day of May, A. D. 1858.

16-1tsw*5t] P. J. COPPEDGE, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term 1858.

Joseph P. Smith vs. John E. Edwards.
Attachment.

IN this case, it appearing to the Court that the defendant, John E. Edwards, has removed from this county, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said defendant to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said attachment, or judgment final by default will be rendered against him.

Witness, Patrick J. Coppedge, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 28th day of May, A. D. 1858.

16-1tsw*5t] P. J. COPPEDGE, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1858.

James R. Gulledge, Thomas Gulledge and others, against Joel Gulledge, Elijah Gulledge and others.
Petition for Partition of Land.

James R. Gulledge, William Webb and others, against Joel Guiledge and others.
Petition for Partition of Land.

IN these cases, it appearing to the Court that Henry Ratcliff and wife Frances, Elijah Huntly and wife Zilphy, and John Smith and wife Rachel, reside beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petitions, or judgments pro confesso will be rendered, and the same heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Patrick J. Coppedge, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 28th day of May, A. D. 1858.

16-1tsw*5t] P. J. COPPEDGE, Clerk.

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.
THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 3, 1858.

☞ See Fourth Page.

NO MORE TAXES!—At a "meeting of the Whigs of Rowan," (so called in the official account published in the Salisbury Watchman,) we find the following resolution, offered by Hon N. Boyden, and unanimously adopted:—

"Resolved, That we are opposed to any further increase of the State debt for internal improvements."

It is with sincere regret that we have noticed this and other similar assaults upon the system of internal improvements,—for they amount to nothing less. Either we must increase the State debt or put a stop to all further improvement—and to that we are utterly opposed, as every North Carolinian must be who is capable of appreciating what has been already done for the honor and prosperity of the State, and who would like to see her keep pace with her neighbors for the future. There are those, it is true, who have got all they want themselves, (and in great part by taxing those who have got nothing,) who are so selfish as to wish to stop now. But Salisbury and Rowan are not precisely in that condition. They have got one rail road running through their town and county, by which they and their produce can get off North, East or South. But they have just commenced another which will enable them to go West, and what is more important, enable the West to come to them. Now as that road is only just begun, as it were, we ask Mr. Boyden and his Rowan friends whether they are "opposed to any further increase of the State debt" to complete that road? If they are, why then let them say so to the next Legislature, and they can have it stopped just where it is. Do they wish to make that road an exception? If so, why? Merely because it comes to their own town? And should all the rest of the State agree to pay taxes to make a road for their accommodation whilst they are against all roads but their own?

It is very certain that as long as that work is prosecuted, the increase of the State debt, to which they are opposed, must go on. We call upon them to let their patriotism begin at home, by putting a stop to the increase of the debt for their own road. When they relieve the State of its pledge of $4,000,000 to that road, they can utter a manly and unselfish voice in favor of their principle of no more State debt.

SAMPSON COUNTY.—We find in the Wilmington Journal an account of a democratic County Convention to nominate candidates for the Legislature, in which two things, yea three, strike us as being out of the beaten track in such cases. First, a gentleman not a member of the Convention was appointed to preside over it. Second, when they wanted a speech, while the Committee on resolutions was deliberating, another gentleman not a member was called to preside, and the first Chairman came down and "entertained the meeting with one of his best speeches." Third, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we approve of the nomination of Judge Ellis as our candidate for Governor; and that by his triumphant election we will convince the North that we still adhere to the protection of our institutions, and that they cannot procure our destruction by re-enacting the burdens of a high Protective Tariff.

The North will look out, and take notice accordingly, should Judge Ellis be elected. They will be under conviction, and of course will be careful how they assail our institutions or procure our destruction by a high tariff. But how if the Judge should not be elected?

PUBLISHING THE LAWS.—The Wilmington Journal thinks that the Laws of North Carolina ought to be published in the newspapers, as the Laws of Congress are. A very good idea for the democracy, for then there would be a treasury sop for so many democratic papers, and the democratic readers of those democratic papers might get an insight into the beauties of democratic laws before the Judge has an opportunity to expound them from the Bench.

But the idea is worthy of adoption. The Journal's proposition is to publish the laws in one paper in each Congressional District: to pay $1 a page (the price paid by Congress.) The laws of last session made 170 pages: 8 papers at $170 each would be $1360, which, divided between two years, would be $680 a year—a mere trifle, as the Journal says. The Journal thinks, two, that a copy of all bills before the Legislature should be provided for each editor of a newspaper in the State.

To all of which we add, let somebody be hired to put the laws into decent and intelligible English before they are passed, and to see that they are so printed.

THE NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN.—B. Fuller, Esq., who has been associated with the Rev. Geo. McNeill in editing the above paper, has resigned that situation and returned to the practice of his Profession (the Law) in connection with Wm. McL. McKay, Esq. The Rev. Willis L. Miller succeeds Mr. Fuller as associate Editor of the Presbyterian, and brings with him a reputation for more than ordinary ability, (to say nothing of "Luola," whose beautiful Poetry has so often graced the columns of that paper, and sometimes of our own.)

We are not surprised to hear that Mr. Fuller found the labors of the editorial chair of a paper of large circulation too laborious and confining. He who does his duty in that position has no sinecure.

THE WAY THE MONEY GOES.—Mr. Sherman, a very able member of Congress from Ohio, made a speech a few days ago against the extravagant manner in which the Government is administered. Among other abuses, resulting in the startling increase of Government expenses, he mentions the habit of the Executive Departments of making contracts in advance of appropriations. The thing works thus: An appropriation of $100,000 is made to construct a custom house; the Department, instead of contracting for a custom house of that cost, makes contracts for the construction of one costing two or three millions. In this way, the power of the House has been absolutely over-ruled. For, the contracts having already been made, and a considerable amount expended, the Departments ask and receive further appropriations to save the loss of the first.

Mr. Sherman mentions two instances, one at New Orleans and the other at Charleston. In 1848 Congress appropriated $100,000 for the construction of a custom house at New Orleans, upon the express condition that the city should donate to the Government a lot of ground for that purpose, and make out a clear and valid title. Well, the $100,000 appropriated was all expended in the sinking of the foundation of a building of untold magnificence, never contemplated by those who made the appropriation. The Department again came to Congress for another appropriation, and Congress has gone on making appropriations until $2,675,258 have been expended; and the Representative from New Orleans is now demanding *more money* to complete her custom house.

In the same year, Mr. Sherman says, an appropriation of $30,000 was made for a custom house in the city of Charleston, as a sort of rider to an appropriation for a Savannah custom house. Upon the basis of that $30,000 the Department has gone on with its plans, and $1,703,000 have already been expended. How much more will be needed is not known, but the Representative from Charleston, says Mr. Sherman, told us the other day that valuable ornaments of stone were lying about, and further appropriations were needed either to complete the building or protect the materials from destruction.

The Senate's Finance committee has put in the appropriation bill $300,000 more for the Charleston custom house, and $300,000 more for the New Orleans custom house.

Our neighbors in Wilmington were not so smart as their jealous rivals of New Orleans and Charleston. *They* got an appropriation of $40,000 to build a little Custom House, and the Custom House was built for that amount. If they had the thing to do now, would they not spend $400,000 on it?

AN OUTRAGE.—Mr. Harris, one of the American Representatives in Congress of Baltimore City and County, was elected by a majority of 3300 votes. His election is contested by a democrat, who knew that the democratic majority in the House were not likely to regard justice or the will of the people in their decisions. The Committee on Elections accordingly, by a vote of 5 to 4, has decided to report to the House a resolution declaring the seat vacant! The House will doubtless concur, and the majority of 3300 will have to try it again. They have reason to be thankful (and astonished) that the House does not at once put in the man who was beaten.

GOOD.—The people of Norfolk and Petersburg, Va., have just performed acceptable services to the South. A small Northern vessel left each place last week with several slaves whom the rascally captains had enticed off. They were pursued, both vessels overhauled and brought back, the slaves recovered, and the captains and crew safely lodged in jail. It was with difficulty that the outraged people were prevented from lynching them. Hang a few such kidnappers, and they may be more careful hereafter.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.—The article on the Public Lands, the publication of which we commence to-day and will conclude on Monday, is written by a gentleman well qualified to make a full and fair statement of the question, which is now occupying so much of the attention of the voters of North Carolina. He does not pretend to comunicate any new views, but to have carefully collected the facts bearing on the question.

RESUMPTION.—We understand, though not officially, that the Bank of the State and the Bank of Cape Fear, with their branches, resumed specie payments on the 1st inst. We suppose that the other banks in this State did likewise.

CANDIDATES.—The Democratic candidates in Sampson are: For the Senate, A. A. McKoy, Esq.; for the Commons, Messrs. Franklin I. Faison and William Kirby.

A Whig meeting in Rowan has nominated Messrs. M. L. Holmes and C. L. Partee for the Commons, and recommended Dr. J. G. Ramsay for Senator from Rowan and Davie.

SUPREME COURT.—The Summer Term will commence at Raleigh, on Monday, June 14th. The Standard says that causes will be called as follows:—

June	16,	those from the		1st	Circuit.
"	21,	"	"	5th	"
"	28,	"	"	2d	"
July	5,	"	"	3d	"
"	12,	"	"	4th	"
"	19,	"	"	6th & 7th	"

STATE STOCKS.—We note considerable sales of North Carolina Stocks in New York at 95. Virginia 92¼ to 92½.

The Bank of Wilmington has declared a dividend of 4 per cent. See advertisement.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—2,895,730 bales, against 2,840,038 last year. Increase 55,492 bales.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Saturday, the resolutions in reference to recent aggressions by British cruisers were taken up; and the tone of feeling, as far as developed in the brief discussion, indicated a decided and unanimous purpose to require prompt and adequate redress and future immunity.

Mr. Mason said that he would not discuss the subject at length; he considered it a plain one, and that the matter ought to be acted upon at once. He concurred in that construction of international law by eminent authorities which denies absolutely any right of visitation upon the high seas in time of peace. Mr. Mallory proposed an amendment, authorizing the immediate arrest and punishment of the offenders; but, finding the resolution was not a joint one, withdrew his amendment. Mr. Hale favored decided action. He would declare the acts referred to as belligerent in their character, and requiring resistance and punishment at all hazards. Mr. Toombs would not only demand satisfaction for what had already been done, but would send our naval forces to capture or sink the aggressors. Mr. Seward concurred in the general sentiment of the Government and the country in regard to these offences. The United States had never recognized the right of police on the high seas, and should demand satisfaction for the wrong done. Mr. Douglas approved the tone of the resolutions, but was for prompt and decided measures. The bill presented by him would give the President the proper power, and we should at once capture the offenders. If the British Government avowed the acts, then it would be an international question; if not, we could ourselves punish the commander of the Styx and other piratical vessels which had outraged the honor and dignity of the country. Mr. Hayne thought our honor safe for the present in the hands of our gallant navy, but would go as far as any other member when the necessity occurred. Mr. Wilson moved an amendment to authorize the capture of the offending ships.

On Monday, the British aggression resolutions were again taken up and again interrupted by the special order. The amendment pending was that of Mr. Wilson, authorizing the President to issue orders to seize the offending vessels. A number of brief speeches were made; among others, Mr. Hammond, of S. C., said in reply to a hot speech from Mr. Toombs, that war was no small matter to be entered into heedlessly or rashly, still less indirectly. If it was the intention of the Senate to go to war, let it be done openly, and not upon an amendment to an amendment. While willing to do all that became a patriot to sustain the honor and dignity of his country, he was not willing to rush blindly, madly into hostilities when it might be avoided. He would look upon a war between this country and England as the most momentous calamity that had occurred in the last three centuries—indeed, he might add in the tide of time.

Mr. Crittenden cared not what might be the opinions of the British Ministry upon the abstract right of visitation and search. It was our duty to demand an apology and reparation for the aggressions complained of. If we were met in a proper spirit that is all we could ask, but it became us to exhaust the usual honorable means before resorting to the arbitrament of blood. Mr. Wilson withdrew his amendment.

The appropriation bills were taken up and discussed on Monday and Tuesday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Saturday, Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, asked consent to present a bill, the object of which was to restrain and redress outrages on the flag and citizens of the United States, and authorize the President of the United States to use such force as may be necessary for the purpose; but Mr. Garnett, of Virginia, objected, on the ground that the proposition would convert this Government into a military despotism.

On Monday, the Senate resolution authorising the President to use force against Paraguay was adopted. An ineffectual effort was made to include Great Britain in the Resolution. England's offence is the same as Paraguay's, but England is strong and Paraguay very weak.

Mr. Shaw, of N. C, replied to a speech of Mr. Gilmer, re-asserting the charge that he (Mr. Gilmer) had received the congratulations of Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, and others of the Republican party.

Mr. Gilmer rejoined, and defended his course at some length.

On Tuesday, the Indian Deficiency and Volunteer Regiments bill was passed. A motion, fixing the second Monday in November, for the beginning of the next session, was disagreed to.

BISHOP EARLY.—Complaints against this distinguished officer of the M. E. Church, South, were sent up to the General Conference from eight annual conferences. The allegations did not in any way involve the *moral* or *Christian character* of the bishop, but have *exclusive* reference to his *official* acts. They were finally disposed of by the almost unanimous adoption of the following resolution:—

Resolved, That after a patient consideration of the complaints made against Bishop Early, the Conference deeply regrets there is any ground for said complaints; nevertheless, inasmuch as the complaints submitted do not impeach the purity of his character, nor his fealty to the Church, but refer to the manner of his administration; and furthermore, in view of the explanations made by Bishop Early, and his expressed willingness to guard against giving offence in future on the points above referred to, his character do now pass.

Methodist General Conference.—On the 28th ult. the General Agents, Book Editors and Advocate Editors were elected. Rev. J. B. McFerrin, was elected General Book Agent, to take charge of the great publishing interests of the Church. Rev. Dr. Myers was re-elected to the *Southern Christian Advocate*, published at Charleston, S. C. Rev. H. N. McTyeire, of the N. O. Advocate, was elected Editor of the Nashville *Christian Advocate*, and the Rev. C. C. Gillespie, of the Texas *Advocate*, was elected to fill his place in New Orleans. Rev. L. Rosser was elected Editor of the Richmond Christian Advocate. Rev. Mr. Heflin was re-elected Editor of the North Carolina *Christian Advocate*.

The proceedings of the General Conference thus far have been marked by great unanimity and good feeling.

COMMUNICATION.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

[*Concluded.*]

I endeavored in my last to exhibit to our people the great value of the Public Lands. I was induced to do so by a desire to meet a common objection "that they are of no value, that the expense of survey is more than they sell for."

It is very probable that in a few localities the money received by the Government did not meet the expenses of location and sale, for who does not remember the enormous robberies committed in some of the Land offices in Mississippi and elsewhere by the Boyds, the Hawkins, and many others to the amount of near a million of dollars, and in what suppliant terms Mr. Woodbury, (then at the head of the Treasury Department) implored them to pay in; and how after filling himself to repletion out of the land sales, graciously resigned and recommended, with unblushing effrontery his successor to the office, the only qualification stated in his behalf being that he was his bosom Friend and one of the pillars of the Party. But there is still another reason why it should be understood—to induce immediate action; the Land States already possess great power in the Legislation of the country, and this power is increasing with alarming rapidity. The Territories of Minnesota, Oregon, Nebraska, Washington, New Mexico, Utah and Kansas contain, according to compendium of the Census for 1850, 1,400,934 square miles, or 896,168,760 acres; and as the total area of all the States and Territories belonging to the Union is 2,936,166 square miles, it follows that they contain nearly one half of the whole area of the United States. They run through 18 degrees of latitude, and embrace many millions of acres of the finest land, the richest mineral deposits, the finest climate and noblest rivers in the world.

When these vast Territories shall be filled up with population—as they certainly will be—in vain shall we knock at the door of Congress (and they give us timely notice) for our just rights to this rich inheritance of our fathers.

Having disposed of the two first branches of the subject, I proceed now to investigate the Title, to enquire into the rights of the States in the property in the lands, and the duty of the American Congress in the disposition and management thereof. In prosecution of this investigation as in all others of a similar character, we must look first into the instrument of conveyance, the paper writing, setting forth the transfer and the intention and purposes of the party conveying.

Now it has been already stated that the property in a large portion of these lands was at the period of the Revolution, in a part of the original 13 States, that for reasons heretofore stated, it was agreed that in the event of a successful termination of the War, the whole estate should become a common property, for the joint use and benefit of every member of the Confederation.

In pursuance of this agreement, the Land States ceded their property in the Lands within their chartered limits, in the form and manner contained in the following Deed of Cession, viz: That all the Lands within the Territories so ceded to the United States, and not otherwise disposed of, shall be considered as common fund, for the use and benefit of such of the United States, as have become, or shall become members of the Confederation or Federal Alliance of the said States, *Virginia*, or *New York*, or *North Carolina*, *inclusive*, according to their usual respective proportions of the *general charge* and expenditure, and shall be faithfully and bona fide disposed of for that *purpose*, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever. We see here that the Congress of the United States is made a Trustee for the several States, by the legal and technical words, which not only imply, but absolutely create a trust. It was certainly not intended for the States in their confederated character—if it had been the Deed would have stopped at the words United States, but when the State ceding goes on to specify itself by name, and to state the measure and manner for the division of the common fund, it was certainly her intention to distribute it to her sister States respectively, according to the charge and expenditure incurred by each, during the arduous and bloody struggle by which the Title was secured.

But there is a point of view in which the question may be placed, which to my mind is perfectly conclusive. The States at that time, were under the articles of Confederation. The present Constitution was not adopted until '89—now under these, the Congress had no power to raise money, but through the State Legislatures; each State was independent of the other, and there was no common Treasury, save only for the purposes of the war—no *general charge and expenditure*, but for this special purpose. To this state of things existing at the time of the execution of the Deed, must their provisions necessarily apply. The Terms "general charge and expenditure," evidently refer to the means furnished by each State, for prosecuting the war, and just in proportion to the means furnished, was it the intention of the parties to the Deeds that the Lands should be partitioned between the several States, and I would simply ask, had the States continued under the articles of Confederation to the present time, whether any other construction could have been placed upon the language of the Deeds than that, the Lands or their proceeds should be divided between the several States, under the above ratio of distribution.

This view of the subject I apprehend must be conclusive, unless it can be shown, that the change of Government upon the adoption of the Federal Constitution, has conferred upon the General Government a title to those lands, paramount to that conferred upon the States, under the Articles of Confederation.

But this cannot be—because it was a compact entered into previous to the adoption of the Constitution, and was referred to, and made binding by that instrument.

The 1st Section of the 6th Article, is in these words: "all debts contracted and *engagements* entered into before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States, under the Constitution as under the confederation." And again, in the 3d Section of the 4th Article, it is declared, "That Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations, respecting the Territory, and other property belonging to the United States. And nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any *particular State*."

The ordor in which these articles of the Constitution stand, is I think, a strong evidence, that they were inserted to protect the States in the property of the Lands, for while in the 4th Article, power is given to Congress to dispose of the Lands, with proper security for the rights of each State, the 6th Article is inserted to protect the State in the due observance of all *contracts* entered into under the Articles of Confederation. So far then from the terms of the Confederation of 1778, being weakened, or the compact as relates to the Public Lands, being abrogated, they appear to be confirmed by a recognition of the claims of the States, and the insertion of every provision in the new instrument, necessary to carry into full effect the understanding which existed between *them at the former period*.

Such is the tenure by which the States hold all the Lands North of the 31st degree of latitude and East of the Mississippi River, with the exception of Georgia, whose deed of Cession bears date after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, but is, in other respects, in exact agreement with the deeds already considered.

As to the Lands lying within the original bounds of the purchase of Louisiana and Florida, together with those owned by the Indians within the limits of several of the States, they were acquired by purchase, and our right to apply them, rests upon different grounds. 'Tis true we have no compact concerning them, nor any Constitutional provision for the disposal of them in any manner, nor can any article be found in the Constitution authorizing the purchase—but it is certainly reasonable and just, that where a large extent of Territory is added to that already belonging to the United States, it ought to be subjected to the same Constitutional provision and principles of law, which governed in the disposition and management of the Lands which were held at the formation of the Constitution. But again, the purchase money for Louisiana and Florida has been paid out of the fund accuring from the Land Sales, as will appear by reference to every statement made on the subject by the Secretary of the Treasury. If then, the proceeds of the Public Lands, the property of the States respectively, has been applied to the purchase of other Lands it follows by the common principles of equity, that the Lands, so acquired, should be subjected to the same rules of distribution which applied to the original subject out of which the payments were made.

It is objected to carrying out the original compact between the States for an equal participation in the property of the public land, upon Constitutional grounds. I think the fallacy of this objection has been fully shown by the reference to the Constitution which has been already made—and the view then taken is confirmed by the opinions of the Supreme Court and the ablest Jurists known to the country.

Judge Marshall, the most eminent constitutional authority, in a letter to Mr. Clay in 1832—soon after his celebrated report on the public lands—writes as follows:

"My sentiments concur entirely with those contained in the report which was so clearly and so well expressed That it must, I think, be approved by a great majority of Congress—unanimity cannot be expected in anything"

For the decision of the Supreme Court, in the case of Jackson vs. Clark—see 1st Peters's Abridged Edition, page 634.

Mr. Buchanan, the present President of the U. States, in speaking on this subject, said:

"Now, sir, a distribution of the proceeds of the sale of the public lands among the States, would remedy *all these evils*, and correct *all those anomalies of our system*. It would seem to be a settled policy on which the country might rely. It would drive off from the General Government this eccentric source of revenue and *distribute* it among the States. We would then be left where the *Constitution* intended to place us; the Government would then be administered on its original principles."

These were the views of Mr. Buchanan, and endorsed by him together with Messrs. Rives, Talmadge and Niles—and Hendricks, Hubbard and King—and Linn, with many others of the Democratic party, in 1836, on Mr. Clay's bill for dividing the surplus revenue. The Bill passed the Senate by a vote of 39 to 6, where it was introduced by Mr. Calhoun, and was afterwards approved by Gen. Jackson, and became the law of the land.

The present Governor of Virginia, in his famous Louisa speech, says:

"To enable the States to enter upon the system" (he is speaking of National Improvement) "fully and effectually, he (Mr. Clay) proposes his great *Land Bill*. Great, I say, for all the old States especially, without injustice or injury to the new. To *distribute* the proceeds of the public lands among all the States, to be applied by them as they see proper, to all the great objects of moral and physical improvement—a measure which ensures equal benefits to all the States, and benefits not be calculated in extent or value, *without the least violence to the Constitution*, and in exact *conformity to the patriotic grant* of Virginia of this heritage of domain for the common benefit of the Union."

But why multibly authorities? The constant practice of the American Congress in disposing of the lands to the favored States, proves clearly the constitutionality of distribution, or an utter disregard of its provisions by the representatives of the people.

I proceed, in conclusion, to exhibit the unjust and iniquitous policy which has prevailed in the disposition of this magnificent property. To further the views and accomplish the purposes of unscrupulous and ambitious politicians, every expedient has been used, every subterfuge resorted to. When on the eve of a Presidential election it has been deemed important to a party triumph to cede immense tracts of the public land to the Western and North-Western States, the pretended constitutional objection was at first overcome. By clothing the improvement for which the appropriation was asked with the attribute of a national road or highway, and the necessary connection with other roads, or water communications, canals, lakes, or rivers, was easily discovered to quiet tender consciences.

Again, it was pretended, that they possessed no right to grant these lands on any other ground than that it would enhance the value of the Public Domain—assuming and urging that they possessed the power of a private landholder in making improvements over a part of it in order to enhance the value of the remainder. So hard run were the sticklers for a strict construction of the powers of Congress over the Public Domain, that they had to plant themselves on that principle to justify their votes for these donations; but they would make no grants to States which had no public lands. That this was an argument for the occasion and entirely meant for Buncombe, is evident from the fact that it was well known to the friends of the measure that private enterprise was ready and quite able to push the road through the prairies which it was important to penetrate; and from the further fact that these parallel roads were constructed clearly not for the purpose of enhancing the value of the public land, but in order to enable the State, then so large a participant of the liberality of Congress, to locate the sections of the grant upon the most fertile lands, leaving the poorer for the use of its generous but unjust benefactor. When I say unjust benefactor, I am reminded of a fact which, I think, should arrest the attention of the people of our State.

By a grant of the public land to the State of Florida, that State was enabled to raise a fund for the construction of her railroads and the establishment of her public schools. She desired to make a permanent investment thereof, and very wisely purchased North Carolina Bonds. I do not censure that State in the transaction; but desire to call the attention of our people to the fact, that with funds acquired from the sale of lands in which they have an interest in common with her, she supports her schools by the interest on the Bonds of our State, based upon its property and to be finally paid by a tax on her people.

Again, it is objected as inconsistent with the dignity and with the right of sovereignty of any State that a foreign Government (as this Government was denominated by them,) should have the control and disposition of the soil within its limits. And this abstraction of the States Rights party led at one time to an elaborate discussion on the floors of Congress upon the expediency of granting the whole of the lands to the States in which they lie.

Another fraud practiced in disposing of the Public Domain, was in a grant of forty-two millions of acres of Swamp Lands to the States in which they lie, upon the pretext that they were valueless without draining, and that this could not be done by the Congress of the States. Now it turns out that these grants contain some of the richest and most valuable lands on the Mississippi or other streams where the locations have been made.

But a further objection urged is, that it is unjust to the land States, that the unappropriated lands should be exempt from taxation. And I have seen this objection to an equal distribution recently urged in some of our public journals. Now, all I have to say to the editors of such papers is, that they ought to have known, and, if they did know, should have stated, that five per centum of the sales is allowed to the States in which the lands lie; and, besides this, I am unable to discover a semblance of wrong in the matter, and especially when the unbounded munificence of the trustee to the party supposed to be aggrieved is considered.

A further objection is, that it is anti-Democratic. Anti-Democratic? Does not the very term premean a government of the people—a government where the people are supreme—a government dispensing benefits and privileges alike to all, and doing justice to all? How can it be anti-Democratic, then, to divide equally between all the people of every member of the whole family of States, an immense domain acquired by the united effort, the common blood and treasure of all? It must be right and just and reasonable. The leaders know it to be so—and, being unable to sustain the opposite by argument, they resort to the prejudices of the people and denounce the measure as a Whig or Know-Nothing expedient to get into power.

Such are some of the objections (I cannot say reasons,) to a just distribution of the magnificent property of the Public Domain among all the States. They may be all readily summed up in the one great summary—The population, and, consequently, the power, is being rapidly transferred from the old to the new States. The politicians know it—*they* want the votes—the *States* want the lands; the arrangement is made, and both parties are satisfied. But our people are defrauded, and thus far seem content to have it so.

Let me implore them as one of their number to wake up to their true interest. To look through the prejudice which obscures their perception of the truth; to investigate the subject with the care and scrutiny its importance demands; and assert and secure their just rights.

I have endeavored to set forth a history of the Public Domain; its value; the title of the several States to a common property in the vast estate; and the gross injustice which has been practised by the trustee (the Congress of the United States,) in the management and disposition of the same, entrusted to it by the compact between the original States.

I now proceed to speak of the advantages which would result to the old States, and especially to North Carolina, by a just and equitable division of the lands themselves in the proceeds of the sales thereof, on the terms of the agreement, by which they were ceded to all the States. We possess immense resources requiring development, by creating lines of internal transportation and completing those already projected and in progress; and the State, I think, with her present means, will not be able to complete even the latter. Our people, I believe, are not aware of the vast resources within their own limits, and are, consequently insensible to the great benefits we should experience from the adoption of such means as would render them available. Who can estimate the amount of prosperity which would follow from the shipment of half a million tons of coal and a like amount of iron from one of our own ports? How the depreciation of our currency would be corrected, and how the specie basis would be transferred from the bags of unproductive coin in our vaults to the rich beds of iron and of coal so abundant in the bosom of our extensive territory! The resources of the forest, too, if rendered available by increased facilities of internal transportation, would swell our exports. Thousands of acres of the finest white oak that now invite the industry of the lumberman, are in a state of primitive integrity! Incentives would be furnished to agricultural pursuits, and our rich and beautiful mountains, now uncropped by any kind of domestic cattle, would furnish sheep walks and advantages for wool-growing, unsurpassed by Saxony or England! The facility of obtaining the different fertilizers is not one of the least elements of wealth furnished by increased facility of internal communications—and the increased productiveness of the soil resulting therefrom, would directly react, by furnishing a corresponding increase to the business of the road.

Obstacles of an extraordinary character hinder and retard our progress in the works of internal improvement in the State. Geographical divisions create a diversity of interests and disturb the harmony of our people. Formerly the people of the East had more of the material power for improvement, but possessing already every facility for carrying their products to market, were averse to heavy outlays for the general benefit, so that the necessity was on one side of the State—the power to remedy it on the other. Now, a great advantage of facility of internal communication will be, to bring our people more frequently together—thereby acquainting them with each other's wants, and, strengthening the social tie, make them essentially one people.

But another and not less important benefit derivable from the possession of this rich inheritance, would be the increase of our school fund. This, though at present very respectable, is by no means commensurate to the wants of our people. Our Territory is too extensive, and our population too sparse, to be properly furnished with a system of popular instruction from the means now at our command. I desire to see, (and if we could obtain our just rights, we might all see,) a respectable school-house within convenient distance of every dwelling within the limits of the State. And why have we not already gotten at least a portion of this ample heritage? It is because *we will not*. The vote of the representation from the State would have carried one of the bills lately before Congress for this purpose. Other States send delegations to Congress who advocate distribution, or deposite, or donation, by which they get the land or the money. Their schools are established—their children are educated—their public works constructed. Nor is this all. In some instances a sufficient surplus remains, (as has been already shown,) after such purposes are accomplished, to receive a fund large enough to defray the expenses of the State Government in all after time.

I cannot conclude the subject of these numbers (perhaps already too much extended,) without exhibiting a synopsis of the land sold from the opening of the Land Office to January, 1856, together with the number of acres given to some of the States, and the quantity still unsold, and, consequently, the property of all the States. The statement is derived from sources entirely reliable—the Census and other public documents.

The quantity sold is	135,719,675	acres.
Do. " given to States,	92,641,626	do.
Do. " remaining unsold,	1,387,534,001	do.

This is a vast estate—so enormous as almost to stagger the credulity of our people; but if official statements can be trusted, and figures do not deceive, it must be correct.

Now, let us suppose that the good old State had obtained her just portion of the common heritage, past, present, and prospective—what would be her present condition, and her future bright visions of prosperity? Her works of internal improvement would have been completed; her primary schools multiplied and improved; and she would have been without a debt.

I think it will be conceded that these desirable objects cannot be reached with the present means of our people. The debt of the State already exceeds nien millions of dollars, and the annual tax, collected from them is about half a million. They feel and complain of the burthen, and probably will not consent to the increase which will be necessary to finish our works now in progress. Shall we stop them, then, and consent to be called laggards in the progress of the States by which we are surrounded; and suffer them to reap the rich harvests which the God of Nature has placed within our reach? Or shall we not rather assert our just claim to this rich inheritance of our fathers, and, by a judicious application of the proceeds to the requirements of our people, elevate our good old mother to a position among the sisters of the Confederacy, to which her early history and the character of her founders so eminently entitle her? JUSTICE.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MIDDLETON ACADEMY EXAMINATION.

The annual examination of this Institution, located on Deep River, Randolph county, came off on the 26th and 27th ult. The first day was consumed in the examination of the different classes upon their studies. The students passed their examination in a manner highly creditable to themselves and to the Principal. The second day was devoted entirely to speaking and music. The speeches were original, well composed, and deeply interesting. They were delivered with a degree of force and beauty seldom attained by boys. The dialogues were instructive, amusing, and well acted, extorting from the audience bursts of laughter, and loud, repeated cheers. The concourse present was unusually large, insomuch that numbers could not be accommodated. To the credit of the School and this large assemblage, be it said, that we never have seen an audience more orderly or apparently better entertained. Every thing passed off in a manner that speaks volumes in commendation of Mr. M. S. Robins, Principal of the Academy. The Trustees manifested a lively interest in the Examination: J. B. Troy, Esq., taking a conspicuous part in conducting all the exercises. The musicians were T. L. Troy, J. S. Robins, Thos. B. Lane, Thos. S. Troy, and Thos. Lutterloh.

SPECTATOR.

Sandy Creek, May 29, '58.

North Carolina Agricultural Fair.—Premiums offered by our State Agricultural Society, for articles to be exhibited at our State Fair, to be held in this City, in November, are much more liberal and judiciously classified than those for any previous year, and will, we trust, excite the enterprise and State pride of *all* our citizens to enter the list of competitors for excellence in the various Classes enumerated—in Agriculture, Horticulture, Pomology, Mechanics, Geology, Mineralogy, Household Fabrics, Science, and the Fine Arts—in a word, every thing pertaining to *all* the industrial and ornamental pursuits of our citizens. By such means only, can we have it a *State* Fair, as it is designed and hoped emphatically to be.—*N. C. Planter.*

Buncombe County Farming.—A letter from Nicholas W. Woodfin, Esq, a distinguished Lawyer, and an excellent Farmer, of Buncombe County, N. C., is published in the S. C. Farmer and Planter, to show the advantage of Deep Plowing. Mr. W. says:—

"I raised in 1855, on 7¾ acres of land, 855 bushels of corn, and on 20 acres, including this, 1800 bushels, or 90 bushels to the acre, being the best parts of a large field, not planted with a view of measuring. The best grew on upland, a stiff, red clay, near the base of the hill, and extending into a reclaimed maple swamp, which had been 10 years in timothy, without manure. The ridge land had been worn out before I purchased it, in 1838. It had been manured and cropped in corn, wheat, oats and clover, on a five years' shift; had, however, been for four years in clover, and generally fed off to stock. I had enclosed several acres of it to fatten my hogs; in two years about 80 were put on it, and the corn cut and hauled in while green, and leaves scattered over the ground abundantly, so as to be rooted in by the stock. It had been in corn the last year, '54—after being subsoiled from 11 to 12 inches, was top-dressed in February, '55, with *barn* yard manure—I suppose not more than 30 two-horse loads per acre, and turned in pretty deeply. The low-ground was well drained, and had been in corn the year previous, '54, also. It *was* subsoiled to about the same depth, with a little manure. On the best of it none was put—a portion was exhausted sandy land, on the river's edge. That was well top dressed with swamp muck, and about thirty loads of barn yard manure, and plowed shallow. The ground was well stirred before planting, a single furrow run on a level surface, and the corn dropped in it, and covered with a plow. I drill, certainly. Placed these rows 3 feet apart, except on the sandy land, where they were 3½, planted one grain of medium size, at the distance of about 8 inches in the strongest soil, and ranging it from that to 12 inches, according to the strength of the land. Soon after the corn is up, the plow is run near it, throwing the earth from the corn and replanting. It is then cultivated in the usual way, plowing, however, as shallow as possible, and at farthest, once in two weeks. This was worked about every 12 days, putting a little earth to the corn. I should have said that the roller was passed over the sandy part at planting. The largest corn is not the best for us, it requires too much distance."

Chinch Bugs.—Mr. W. Turnbull, Sup't of the Model Farm of the Union Agricultural Society of Virginia, has experimented much upon these pestiferous insects. He says he has thoroughly and repeatedly tried soap-suds, but finds it only stuns the bugs for a few hours, when they revive and vigorously re-commence their depredations. He used spirits of turpentine, which killed both bugs and corn. Train oil injures the stalks of the corn. Lamp oil kills the bugs, and does not hurt the corn in the least." He gives his mode of applying it, as follows:

"Take a small syringe and squirt the oil on the stalk of the corn: as it runs down the stalk it kills every bug it touches instantly. I have a lot that was treated in this manner seven days ago, and as the bugs exhibited no appearance of returning life, I take it for granted they are thoroughly dead."

But as this is a costly oil, being worth $1 50 per gallon, and it takes one gallon per acre, where the bugs are numerous, he says,—"My friend Dr. John P Goodwyn and myself have arrived at the conclusion that chinch bugs must be fed; we must provide something for them until a kind and merciful Providence sees fit to relieve us of their presence. We have both been close observers; we have tried to destroy them with various fluids, snuff, &c.; we have also observed what kind of vegetation they seem to be the fondest of, with an eye to furnish them food. Young corn is their favorite; I have seen them leave green oats and wheat to go to young corn. Corn sowed broadcast is their delight.

We now propose that the best manner of saving the corn crop from their ravages is the following: leave a space or belt of land between the wheat, oat and corn fields, in the months of April, May and June: sow broadcast this strip of land, say in April 1-3d, in May 1-3, and in June 1-3. Chinch bugs will not leave the broadcast corn to go to the cultivated field. I have an experiment that will satisfy any one on this subject. Before they can destroy the broadcast corn the cultivated corn will be advanced and they cannot hurt it. If, however, a few should go in the cultivated field, use the lamp oil as soon as you see them, and it will kill all it touches. The chinch bug is an epicure, and is fond of the luxury of young corn. I now have on the Model and Experimental Farm millions upon millions of chinch bugs upon a half acre of broadcast corn. I have the same thing on my own farm."

Mr Wm. W. Tompkins, of Richmond Va., says he saved his corn last year by the same plan, and made enough good corn stalk hay from the broadcast strips, to pay for his trouble.

N. C. Planter.

"When was Rome built?" "In the night, sir?" "In the night? How do you make that out?" "Why, sir, you know Rome wasn't built in a day."

Improvement in Turpentine Distilling.—Our townsman, Capt. Daniel Reid, has obtained a patent for an improved method of extracting the Spirits of Turpentine from the crude material, which, if we mistake not, will prove of great importance to all the turpentine producing States.

The distillation is carried on by the use of steam, instead of the direct application of fire to the stills. The advantages to be attained over the old method, are *first*, greater safety and less consequent loss by fire; *secondly*, less waste in the Spirit, with less liability to scorch; *thirdly*, the capability of doing continuous work, so that no time is to be lost in charging the stills, and the capacity therefore to do three times the amount of work in a day; and *fourthly*, the power to separate all the dross from the turpentine before it goes into the still, and a consequent improvement in the quality of the rosin.

Washington Despatch.

Completion of the Atlantic Road.—We learn that the last rail on the Atlantic & N. C. Railroad was laid on Monday, and that the Road will be in complete running order in eight or ten days from this time.—*Newbern Union.*

Forgiveness.—The brave only know how to forgive; it is the most refined and generous pitch of virtue human nature can arrive at. Cowards have done good and kind actions—cowards have even fought, nay, sometimes conquered; but a coward never forgave; it is not in his nature; the power of doing it flows only from a strength and greatness of soul, conscious of its own force and security, and above all the little temptations of resenting every fruitless attempt to interrupt its happiness.

BARTH'W FULLER & W. McL. McKAY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

MAY be consulted at their rooms on Anderson Street, immediately in the rear of the "Observer" office.
June 2, 1858, 16-3m

200 CASKS FRESH LIME;
100 bushels PLASTERING HAIR.
For sale by D. & W. McLAURIN.
June 4. 16-4w

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Robeson County, the undersigned will offer for sale to the highest bidder at the Court House door in Lumberton, on the 23d day of June, 1858,

FOURTEEN LIKELY NEGROES,

on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond and good security. J. M. HARTMAN, Com.
May 31, 1858. 16-1tsw*ts

BANK OF WILMINGTON.

THIS Bank has Declared a dividend of 4 ₱ cent payable on the 7th.
Subscriptions to stock will be entitled to interest at the rate of 6 ₱ cent. per annum.
S. JEWETT, Cash'r.
June 2. 16-t30th

LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE
OF
JAMES IREDELL, of NORTH CAROLINA,
ONE OF THE ASSOCIATE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.
BY GRIFFITH J. McREE, Esq., of Wilmington.
For sale by E. J. HALE & SON.
Fayetteville, June 1, 1858.

SUNDRIES.

RAISINS, in whole, half and quarter boxes, Figs, Currants, Prunes, Oranges, Lemons, Dates, &c., in store and for sale at
BANKS'S CONFECTIONERY,
Green Street.
June 3. 16-2t

FOURTH BRIGADE.

MAJOR JOHN A. SPEARS, of Harnett county, is a Candidate for the Office of Brigadier General of 4th Brigade N. C. Militia, and respectfully solicits the support of his military friends in the counties of Moore, Harnett, Cumberland, Sampson, Bladen and Columbus. Election on 19th June next.
May 27. 16te

THE friends of Major WALTER DRAUGHON respectfully recommend him to the Officers of the 4th Brigade, to fill the Office of Brigadier General, made vacant by the resignation of Gen. A. D. McLean. Election 19th June.
May 18, 1858. 12-te

BRIGADIER GENERAL.

COL. JOHN A. RICHARDSON of Bladen, is a candidate for the office of Brigadier General of the 4th Brigade of the 2d Division of North Carolina Militia, in place of Gen. A. D. McLean, resigned Election on the 19th of June next.
May 22, 1858. 13tepd

Hector McNeill announces himself a Candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Cumberland County. Election in August next.
May 3, 1858. 8-te

FRANK N. ROBERTS announces himself a Candidate for Sheriff of Cumberland County. Election in August next.
May 17. 12te

CHAMPION'S PILLS.

WE would call the attention of persons afflicted with Chills and Fevers to this celebrated Pill, which owes its popularity to no puffing, nor to long, windy certificates—but solely to its own merits as a remedy which never fails to cure when taken according to directions accompanying each box. This Pill, unlike many others, contains no mineral, nor any injurious ingredient, and may be administered with perfect safety at all times, to young or old.

As a preventive against Chills, or any other type of Fever, it is recommended as unsurpassed; and in treatment of Fevers generally it is far superior to Quinine, or any preparation of Peruvian bark. A trial of its merits is all that is needed to insure it a favorable position in the estimation of even the most inveterate opposer of Proprietary or Patent prescriptions.

CHAMPION'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

Enjoy the reputation of being at least as good, if not better, than any of the various cathartic Pills of the age, and are entirely free from all poisonous, mineral, or other injurious properties, and are highly recommended in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, Sick Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Indigestion, &c., and diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Blood generally, they being by their composition equally adapted to either of the above cases as a general cathartic, good at all times when such medicines are required. We recommend them to the attention of all persons. Prepared by
F. M. SWYER & CO.,
Belleville, Illinois.
Sold by SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.
Also, in all the towns and cities, and by numerous country agents throughout the southern and western States and Territories.
F. M. SWYER & Co.,
Proprietors, Belleville, Ill's.
June 3, 1858. 16-6m

KEROSENE OIL,

LIGHT COLORED, just rec'd and for sale by
JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist.
May 22. 13-1mi

KEROSENE LAMPS.

FOR sale by
JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist.
May 22. 13-1mi

K. M. MURCHISON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
NO. 104 WALL STREET,
New York.
☞ Usual advances on Consignments. ☜

Blanks for sale at this Office.

GREAT CIVIL OUTBREAK IN NEW ORLEANS!

THE ARSENAL IN POSSESSION OF A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE!

NEW ORLEANS, June 3

A revolution among the people broke out last night. The Vigilance Committee in large numbers took possession of the Arsenal in Jackson Square this morning.

They call for all law and order people to join them, and announce their determination to carry out their measures.

Loaded cannon are posted about the Arsenal, and 200 armed men have been placed on guard there.

The disturbance is in relation to reform in municipal affairs, and for the prevention of outrages and assassination.

The city throughout is terribly excited, and dire confusion prevails.

At 11 A. M., Gen. Tracy's division of militia were called out.

A battle is expected this afternoon, and its result no one can foretell.

Later. 5 P. M.—The Riot Act has been read at the headquarters of the Vigilance Committee. The military are engaged in making cartridges.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, June 2

The *America* arrived this morning, with Liverpool dates to May 22.

In the House of Commons, Lord Cardwell withdrew his motion censuring the Derby Ministry. This is considered a virtual triumph by the Derby Cabinet.

Commercial.—Liverpool, May 22.—Sales of cotton during the week reached only 37,000 bales. Fair and lower qualities had declined one-eighth, and middling one sixteenth Speculators and exporters took 1600 bales each. Uplands middling 7 1-8 Stock on hand 590,000 bales, including 495,000 American.

The weather was favorable for the crops.

Flour, Wheat, Corn, Rosin, dull. Spirits of turpentine firm at 46s. Consols 97 3-4.

ST. LOUIS, June 3.

Highly Important from Utah.—Dates from Camp Scott to May 6th, have been received here.

The troops expected to move towards the Valley about the end of May.

An expressman states that the Commander at Fort Kearney had instructed him to inform Col Monroe that Gov. Cummings had been expelled from Salt Lake City; that the Mormons were in arms and determined upon resistance; also, to request Col. Monroe to push on the troops speedily.

[No official information of this has been received at Washington.]

NEW ORLEANS, June 1

Bloody Battle Between Texas Rangers and the Indians.—Later Texas advices report a desperate battle between Captain Ford's Rangers and a large body of Camanches. Seventy-six of the latter were killed, several wounded, and seventeen prisoners made. Three hundred horses were also captured. Capt. Ford's loss was one white man and one Indian, and two wounded. It was a running fight of six miles.

CHICAGO, June 1st

An Indian Battle.—The St. Paul papers of Saturday contain accounts of a fight between a band of fifty Sioux Indians, encamped near Shakapee, and two hundred Chippewas. The battle resulted in favor of the Sioux. Four of the Chippewas were killed and six wounded. Two of the Sioux were killed and two wounded.

Munificent Bequests.—The late Anson G Phelps, of N. York, after having made abundant provision for his wife, and bequests to other relatives and friends, has given the following legacies:

The American and Foreign Christian Union, $12,600; the Union Theological Seminary, $30,000; American Bible Society, $10,000; American Board of Commissioners, $15,000; American Home Missionary Society, $10,000; New York State Colonization Society, $10,000; Southern Aid Society, $5,000; American Tract Society, $5,000; Gen. Am. Ed. Society, $5,000; Institution for the Blind, $1,000.

Snow in May.—Snow fell in Condersport, Porter county, Pa., on the 21st May, following in the wake of a severe hail storm.

Marriageable Females in France.—The Paris Union declares that statistical returns have just revealed the fact that there are now in France 1,800,000 young females of marriageable age.

Hard Times.—Hard times are said to have had a wonderful effect to add to the British army; the large number of 36,000 having enlisted since October last.

A Large Baby.—A baby is flourishing in Union county, N. C., only eleven months old, and weighing sixty pounds.

Singular Punishment.—An entire Chinese regiment, for having abandoned an untenable fort during the recent attack on Canton by the French and English forces, have been sentenced to wear women's clothes for five years.

"Mr. Speaker," said a patriotic M. C. from an agricultural county, "if the question is put to me, I answer boldly in the affirmative—no!"

The Lottery Business.—Samual Swan, who a few years since was not worth $5, has accumulated in the lottery business a fortune of $500,000. Recent proceedings before the grand jury of New York, have developed the fact that Ben Wood made $95,000 in the year 1857 by his share in the lottery of that city.

Business in Savannah.—The Savannah Georgian states that, in consequence of dullness in trade and the want of wholesome speculation in Savannah, a number of first-class firms in the city will this year close their business, to reopen in other cities.

What Next?—We see Imperial Cigars advertised in the Richmond papers at $150 per thousand *gilt* edged. Does the gilt make them more odoriferous?

An attempt is to be made to recover the million and a half of dollars that went down in the Central America, although she is sunk in water over five-eighths of a mile deep, and in a spot that is ninety miles from land.

A Besetting Sin.—Avarice is a besetting sin with many men; indeed, where will you find the man who is satisfied with his present possessions? For—

You can't fill a man as you fill up a pitcher;
He always will hold
A little more gold;
And never so rich that he wouldn't be richer.

Economy.—Frugality is good, if liberality be joined with it. The first is leaving off superfluous expenses; the last is bestowing them to the benefit of others that need. The first without the last begins covetousness; the last without the first begins prodigality. Both together make an excellent temper. Happy the place where they are found.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 7, 1858.

NOTICE.—From and after this date no name of a new subscriber will be entered on our list without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances. We hope thus in a few years to have our whole list advance paying. January 1, 1858.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.—A friend who attended the Annual Commencement last week (a pleasure which other engagements denied to ourselves,) has very kindly furnished us with the following extended and very gratifying account of the

COMMENCEMENT CEREMONIES

No one has ever known a Commencement at Chapel Hill to pass away without being pleasant to the visiters. If the company is not very numerous, it is very select. If the weather is not propitious, the exercises are deeply interesting. Sometimes the Eastern folks gather in crowds at Chapel Hill, and then again the Western clans predominate. Sometimes good addresses are made by strangers from a distance; at other times, as at this time, better speeches are made by home folks. The class that graduated last week deserved a good time, and they had it. It was notable for its numbers, good scholarship and high-toned morality, and the pretty girls came out in great numbers to greet them with their sweetest smiles.

DR. HAWKS ON WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

Dr. Hawks was there to tell them of Washington's times, and Washington's principles, and Washington's words. In Fayetteville you have heard this well considered speech of one who does his duty always heartily, gracefully and effectively. Never have we listened with deeper interest to the renowned orator's discourse; never have we prayed more sincerely that his weighty words might sink deep into the memories and thoroughly permeate the secret springs of the youth whom he so musically called "*My countrymen.*" It was a great wonder, it was a crowning political mercy of Providence, that our fathers were ever induced to pass by the diversities of their interests, diversities never more clearly seen than by themselves, and looking on those things that told them to be one, to form a *Constitution* for this land of freemen and slaveholders, of manufacturers and agriculturists, of free religion, free schools and free government. Well had Dr. Hawks considered all these things; and most clearly, earnestly and forcefully did he comment on the lessons to be learned from "Washington's Farewell Address."

DR. CURTIS'S SERMON TO THE SENIORS.

Dr. Curtis's Sermon on Monday night was a fitting prelude to Dr. Hawks's Address. He chose for his text, 2 Cor., 3, 18: "*But we all with open face beholding as in a glass the glory of the Lord, are changed into the same image from glory to glory, even as by the Spirit of the Lord.*" That Dr. Curtis should consider closely, state precisely, and deliver distinctly, the doctrines of eternal life, is to declare what is already well known. But this discourse was executed with remarkable propriety, and, as we hope that time will show, with remarkable success. His object was to show that inasmuch as before his fall it was man's highest honor to reflect the image of his glorious Creator, so the restoration of that image is our Father's greatest mercy. Therefore, the means to this incomparable end should be carefully noted, thankfully appropriated, and most diligently and constantly cultivated. It was good for the Seniors thus to wait on the ordinances of God's house, and learn from one who knew whereof he spake, that all nature, physical and metaphysical, is but a glass to reflect the glory of our God, and that its devout contemplation refines, almost deifies, humanity.

DR. WHEAT'S ADDRESS TO THE LITERARY SOCIETIES.

So also Dr. Wheat's Address before the two Societies was a fitting appendix to Dr Hawks's Lecture. He chose for his subject the mutual interactions of the head and the heart—the connection between the intellect and the character—the influences that vibrate between our noblest literature and our highest life. The theme was aptly illustrated—for here illustration was demonstration—by numerous instances where the developement of humanity had been deformed by a one-eyed pursuit of truth, instances on which the young and inexperienced are likely to gaze, without thinking that the gaze may bring death. Thus he plead for the love and diligent search for moral truth that the intellect may be refreshed, and clarified, and strengthened—that so we may develope symmetrically into the measure of the stature of perfect men. Thus these three discourses, though independent variables, each contributed an element congruent with the others, and important to secure a single and decided effect on the souls of their hearers. May He, who has many baskets from which He causes the good seed to be dispensed, secure to Himself an abundant harvest from these devout, solemn, and well delivered discussions of His servants. Their object was one: to make us such men, such scholars, such citizens, such Christians, as our God would have us be.

THE CALDWELL MONUMENT—MR. CAMERON'S EULOGY.

The Alumni on Wednesday afternoon dedicated, to the preservation of Dr. Caldwell's memory, the monument which was most warmly advocated by the late President Polk and other distinguished members of their Association. The design is that of an obelisk of white marble upon an appropriate and gracefully ornamental base. A tablet towards its top bears as emblems symbolical of Dr. Caldwell's services to our State, a rail road wheel, an Engineer's Transit, and the Holy Scriptures. For while Dr. Caldwell was for going forward, he was for rolling only when and where he was directed by the clearest light that man can secure, and the surest light that God has vouchsafed. The Alumni in body marched in solemn procession with the wail of a funeral dirge, from their Hall to the monument, and standing around it in a circle, with heads uncovered and glad voices they sang, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow"—and then in silence accompanied the prayer of thankfulness for the past, and for guidance in the future, that was offered by the Rev. Dr. Phillips, Dr. Caldwell's only surviving colleague at Chapel Hill. After these religious services the Alumni walked to Girard Hall, to listen to an address from Mr. Paul C. Cameron. The scene on the rostrum in the Chapel was imposing. Twenty of Dr. Caldwell's pupils were there, among whom were distinguished Lawyers, Planters, Teachers, Judges, Divines, Statesmen, Governors, and his own successor. Besides, Mr. Cameron's eulogy was most appropriate. It was unpretending, yet true hearted, and eloquent from its simplicity. It showed that the eulogist appreciated Dr. Caldwell's character and knew how it was best set forth for admiration and for imitation.

It was expected that others of Dr. Caldwell's admiring pupils would have joined in this tribute to his worth. But when Mr. Cameron was done, Gov. Morehead, and Mr. Bryan, and Gov. Swain, and Judge Battle, and Ms. Barringer, and Dr. Hawks, and Gov. Graham, looked at one another; but their hearts were full, and feeling that Mr. Cameron had just said what each wanted to have said, they each decided that to say any more would mar the artistic beauty of the eulogist's effort. So after a benediction by Dr. Hawks the audience went away, all the better for what they had seen and heard—with good reason to thank God that God had moved our Fathers to order that we and our children should cultivate true religion, good morals, and liberal letters in one or more Universities, and that He had, by such marked Providences, prepared Dr. Caldwell, and sent him to begin and establish their well directed benevolence to their fellow citizens.

DR. MITCHELL—EULOGY TO BE DELIVERED.

The Alumni also took order that a eulogy on Dr. Mitchell should be prepared against their next meeting. This was the first time in forty years that the Commencement at Chapel Hill had been celebrated without Dr. Mitchell as a member of the Faculty. For more than a generation he had scattered good seed from the hill of science. A harvest of many fold is springing up; but the learned Doctor has gone to await its gathering by other hands. The shelves of the library in which the Alumni were gathered were loaded with Dr. Mitchell's books. There lay the workman's tools—there stood the proofs of his workmanship; but the workman had ceased from his labors, and was sleeping, far from those who never before had missed his welcoming smile, among the peaks of the Alleghanies, whence, as the valedictorian beautifully said, "from his lofty couch he will be among the first to hail the dawn of the eternal day."

FRESH. & SOPH. DECLAMATION—COMPOSITION.

The usual declamations by the Freshman competitors did not meet with the approbation that has marked the efforts of their predecessors. The young orators seemed to lack interest in and true sympathy with the pieces they declaimed. But the Sophomores supplied their lack of service, and so fully redeemed the reputation of the University, that one who has frequently listened to these exercises at Chapel Hill and elsewhere, and whose own practice is a capital model for all his "young countrymen," declared it to be the best declamation he ever heard on such an occasion. Mr. Royster of Raleigh, Mr. West of Mississippi, Mr. Coleman of Concord, and Mr. Walsh of Alabama, distinguished themselves very remarkably. Dr. Hawks also, in his own inimitable way, presented to Mr. Wilson of Newbern, Dr. Wheat's prize for excellence in English Composition, competed for by the Sophomore Class. After a few weighty words touching the importance of a proper use of that, our own, the noblest of all languages, he assured his young friend that it was not the least of his present gratification that he gave the prize to one of his own townsmen.

COMMENCEMENT DAY.

Ninety-three young men received the degree of Bachelor of Arts; twenty took that of Master of Arts, three that of Bachelor of Science, and three that of Bachelor of Laws.

The following are the regular graduates, who received the Degree of A. B.

W Adams, Greensborough.	W L Kerr, Alamance
E L Allen, Tennessee.	W Little, Raleigh
R W Anderson, N Hanover	W C Lord, Salisbury
J S Baker, Florida.	N P Lusher, Tennessee
J S Barnes, Wilson co.	T N Macartney, Alabama
E S Bell, Alabama.	R B Mann, Granville
L C Benbury, Edenton.	J A Marsh, Asheborough
J H Bitting, Germanton	R H Marsh, Chatham
W Bonner, jr, Tennessee.	T W Mason, Virginia
S M Brinson, Newbern.	L M McAfee, Shelby
H T Brown, Wilkesboro'.	A C McAlister, Randolph
J A C Brown, Davidson	J L McConnaughey, Rowan
Wilkins Bruce, Virginia.	J A Miller, Rutherfordton
J B Buchanan, Richmond co	J T Morehead jr Greensboro
N D J Clark, Montgomery co	W Murphy, Salisbury
S W Clement, Granville	J M Perry, Beaufort
W M Coleman, Concord	F Philips, Edgecombe
T Cowan, Wilmington	J M Richmond, S Carolina
C G Cox, Onslow	J H Ringo, Tennessee
A Davie jr, Tennessee	J T Scales, Virginia
W C Dowd, Wake	R W Singeltary, Pitt Co
M T Dugger, Warrenton	E G Smith, Halifax
P B Faison, Tennessee	D Stewart, Richmond co
W G Foreman, Pitt	W T Sutton jr, Bertie.
J P Gibson, Concord	R C Swain, Chapel Hill
W H Gibson, Concord	C C Swayze, Louisiana
J A Gilmer jr, Greensboro	E T Sykes, Mississippi
D S Goodloe jr, Mississippi	S T Sykes, Mississippi
W H Goodloe, Mississippi	H H Tate, Gaston
J C Goodman, Gates	J W Tate, Gaston
S D Goza, Louisiana	J D Tatum, Georgia
J I Groover, Georgia	W L Twitty, Rutherford
O F Hadley, Alabama	T B Wade, Tennessee
W M Hammond, Wadesboro	J A Walker, Wilmington
Thomas B. Harris, Ala.	A B Washington, Tenn.
R T Harris, Alabama	J S Watlington, Caswell
A Harvey, Mississippi	S E Westry, Nash
P T Hay, Rockingham co	W Whitaker, Iowa
J S Hill, Stokes	J M White, Florida
L Hilliard, Nash	W W Whitehead Kenansville
W W Humphries jr, Miss.	B Whitfield, Alabama
J D Hunt, Arkansas	T S Whitted, Bladen
S W Isler, Goldsborough	J Williams, Yadkin
F M Johnson, Davie	J W Williamson, Caswell
R D Johnston, Lincoln	J W Wright, Wilmington
Z M Johnston, Cabarrus	D J Young, Granville
H C Jones jr, Rowan	W H Young, Granville

The Senior Class was highly complimented by its teachers as composed of remarkably worthy young men, who had improved aright their opportunities to cultivate their heads and their hearts. Twenty of them delivered speeches on Commencement day, which were very creditable, and would have been praised much more heartily and universally had they not been so long. When it is sixty minutes past dinner time it requires great self denial to listen to a young man's talk of fifteen minutes. He does not get all the credit he may deserve, and his audience does not get all the good that they may need. Some of these speeches were highly complimented, viz: Mr. R. H. Marsh's because of its simplicity and sterling good sense about practical matters. His subject was "The Mechanic Arts." Messrs. Lusher and Harvey discussed subjects of a metaphysical kind very clearly and satisfactorily, and commanded good attention. There were three poems among the Senior speeches. The palm among them for true poetry in thought and feeling, and for rhythm in structure, was borne off by Mr. W. M. Coleman of Concord. It was indeed honorable to his head, heart, genius and taste, both in composition and in delivery. The Latin Salutatory fell to the lot of Mr. Mason, of Virginia, and was a creditable effort. The Greek Oration by Mr. Hammond of Wadesborough, that in French by Mr. Anderson of New Hanover, and that in German by Mr. Morehead of Greensborough, were commended by those who knew about them as well conceived, well composed, and well uttered, especially that by Mr. Hammond. The valedictorian's (Mr. W. C. Dowd's) reminiscence of Dr. Mitchell's labors and excellencies, and the apostrophe to his spirit as yet hovering over the scenes of a service of more than one generation, met a hearty response in every auditor's heart. It was just, tender and sincere.

The following are the names of those just advanced to the Master's Degree:—

W. L. Alexander, M. S. Davis, J. W. Ewing, J. M. Galloway, W. E. Hall, J. R. Hogan, T. H. Holmes, W. W. Lane, W. G. Lewis, W. S. Mason, E. J. McIver, J. A. McKay, N. McKay, H. J. McNeill, W. J. Montgomery, J. H. Morrison, W. H. Morrow, W. H. Nichols, E. H. Plummer, and M. L. Robbins.

The following received the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, (LL. B.,) viz: R. H. Battle, of Chapel Hill, J. G. McNab, of Eufaula, Ala., and W. L. Saunders, of Salisbury.

Messrs. B. B. Hemken, T. Lassiter, and D. Whitaker, received the Degree of Bachelor of Science, (B. S.)

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The "Annual Report" from the Faculty announced that they had conferred the first honor for their four years course on Messrs. Anderson, Dowd, Hammond, Lord, Mason, McAfee, Morehead and Perry; the second on Messrs. Bell, Buchanan, Gilmer, Groover, R. T. Harris, Harvey, Hay, Hill, R. D. Johnston, Jones, Lusher and R. H. Marsh; the third on Messrs. Baker, Brinson, Clark, Clement, Coleman, D. S. Goodloe, Hadley, F. M. Johnson, Macartney, Stewart, Twitty, Walker and W. H. Young.

Mr Tatum was distinguished as of the second rate in engineering and chemistry.

As to punctuality in discharging their duties, Messrs Faison, Morehead and Walker were reckoned as absent from none of the 4700 attendances required from a student in his four years' course. Messrs Foreman and R H Marsh were absent only when kept away by sickness in their Freshman year. Mr J B Buchanan was not absent during his three years' course, nor was Mr J A C Brown until his Senior year. Others, as Messrs Dowd, Hadly, Hammond, Lord, Lusher, Mason, McAfee and Stewart, deserved credit for their punctuality.

Ninety-seven members compose the Junior Class. Of these Messrs Harris, G B Johnston and Stockton obtained the first honor. Mr Ferguson the second in Latin and Chemistry and the first in his other studies. Mr F C Robbins the second in Greek and Chemistry and the first elsewhere. Messrs Croom, Eure, Fetter, Foster, Gaines, Gill, J C Green, Kirkland, McClammy, Nixon, J S Robbins, Saunders, Smith and Withers secured the second distinction. Mr B Green was second in all his studies except Mathematics. Messrs Badger, Coffin, J W Cole, Cook, Costin, Isler, Jones, Latham, Lynch, Pillow, Roberts, Rogers, Sillers and Woodburn, were graced with the third honor.

Ten in this class have missed no duty during the year, viz: Messrs. Bustin, Cook, Daniel, Fetter, Gaines, Gill, Isler, Kirkland, McClammy and J. L. Robbins. Of these Messrs. Fetter, Kirkland and McClammy have been equally successful for three years. Messrs. Flythe, Withers, Cook, F. C. Robbins, J. L. Robbins and I. Roberts, have also been careful to attend on Prayers, &c., and have been rarely or never absent.

The Sophomores count ninety-eight. Among them Messrs. Battle, Brooks, Bryan, Cooper, Royster, Strong, Wilson and Wooster are the best scholars. Mr. E. J. Hale, Jr., was second in Languages and first in his other studies. Mr. Pool was second in Latin and English Composition and first elsewhere. Mr. Scales was second in Mathematics and Composition and first in the other departments. The second best scholars were Messrs. Bond, Bruce, Daniel, Headen, Jas. Kelly, E. S. Martin, J. H. Taylor and Weir. Mr. Fain was counted third in Latin and Mathematics, and second elsewhere. The third honor was assigned to Messrs. Brickell, A. Bullock, Fogle, J. A. Graham, W. Graham, Howell, A. N. McKimmon, W. T. Nicholson, Oglesby, Pickett, Plummer, Rial and Thorp.

Only seven members of this class were never absent during the year, viz: Messrs. Battle, Jas. Kelly, W. T. Nicholson, Royster, Thorp, [and two others, whose names are not given by our correspondent.—OBS.] Of these, Messrs. Battle, Jas. Kelly, W. T. Nicholson, Royster and Thorp have not been absent in two years and so are half way through in safety. Messrs. Hogan, Wallace, Cooper, Oglesby and Pool have always been at their posts when not prevented by sickness.

There were seventy-nine Freshmen at Commencement. Of these the best scholars were Messrs. Allen, R. S. Clark, Dowd, J. T. Morehead, Charles M. Stedman, E. E. Wright and Yancey. The next best were Messrs. Hobson, Jones, Lee, R. T. Murphy, Poteat, Simmons, J. C. Thompson and Van Wyck. The third honor was assigned to Messrs. Austin, Bellamy, Bradford, Brodie, Butts, M. H. Carr, Coffin, Foy, Halliburton, Land, Lane, Marshall, Nicholson, Roan and Charles Thompson.

Messrs. Austin, R. S. Clark, Hicks, Jones, Lee, McSween, R. T. Murphy, J. P. Parker, Stedman and E. E. Wright, have not been absent in a year. Messrs. Lane, M. Carr and Brodie have been absent very seldom in that time. Messrs. J. L. Haughton, T. H. Haughton, C. Thompson, Smith and Bragg have also shown commendable punctuality.

The Board of Examiners on the part of the Trustees, viz: Judge Battle, Col Barringer, Mr W F Leak and Mr S P Hill, attended with remarkable assiduity, and expressed themselves well pleased with what they saw and heard.

The Trustees have ordered two new buildings to be put up right off, at a cost of $40,000; and they have allowed Prof. Kimberly a year's absence after next November, to study in Europe.

In conclusion, our correspondent refers us to the students from this place for an account of the Ball which closed the festivities of the occasion, and of the beauty of the Ladies who graced the Hill with their presence. We learn from them that the Ladies were present in great force, and of course the Ball was *the* Ball of Balls.

BANK RESUMPTION.—The report that the Bank of Cape Fear and its branches had resumed specie payments is contradicted.

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of the State of North Carolina has declared a dividend of 5½ per cent. —the ½ per cent to be deducted from individual stock to pay the State tax.

MILITIA CELEBRATION.—Our Town Militia had a celebration on Saturday, neither annual nor anniversary, but altogether out of the ordinary course. Every member of the company had a gun, the Ensign carried a flag, and there was very good music and very fair marching. The flag was made for the occasion, and the guns were borrowed for the occasion, as there were several prizes to be contended for—a silver goblet, a patent leather medal, and a large tin spoon.

The Silver Goblet was awarded to Sergeant Vaughan, who made the best average shot—4½ inches.

The Medal to Private E L. Pemberton, for 2d best average, 6 1-16 inches.

The Spoon to Ensign Brower, for the worst average, 14 1-16 inches.

The prizes were presented to the successful marksmen by J. E. Bryan, Esq., who eulogised the past and future services of the militia generally, and the Town militia particularly. Mr. Arch'd T. Banks, in a humorous talk of five minutes, returned thanks for the recipients of the prizes.

SAD CASUALTY.—Mr. Simeon McLean, of this county, jumped or fell from the third story window of the Fayetteville Hotel this morning about 1 o'clock, sustaining very severe and dangerous injuries.

CIVIL COMMOTIONS.—There is great reason to apprehend scenes of terrible violence in two of our cities to-day. Municipal elections take place in Washington City and in New Orleans. In Washington, various causes have combined to make the contest a very excited and bitter one, and every indication is that the bloody scenes of last election will be repeated. Great efforts are making, however, to prevent this. The Mayor has issued a proclamation, and appointed about 700 special policemen, among whom are many of the old and most respectable citizens.

In New Orleans, the City government has been superceded by a "Committee of Vigilance." The collision which was apprehended in the account copied in another column, was avoided by the resignation of the Mayor and the assumption of authority by the Committee, who appointed a special police of 1000 men. Both parties had previously erected barricades of cotton bales. The Committee's forces were commanded by Maj. Duncan, late of the Army. Men of all parties are united in the movement. The compromise is said to have embraced a surrender to the Committee of 25 noted ruffians for punishment. The city was comparatively quiet at 10½ o'clock on Friday night last.

The U. S. Troops have been ordered from Baton Rouge to New Orleans to protect the government property.

MORE BRITISH OUTRAGES.—The Telegraph reports several more outrages by the British Steamers Styx and Buzzard. In one of these cases it is said that an American vessel off Pensacola was fired into and one man was killed. The U. S. Steamer Fulton was in chase of the Styx. The authority for this statement is the "agent of the associated press" at Augusta, and the "agent of the associated press" at Washington City telegraphs that no confidence is to be placed in it. It is generally discredited.

On the other hand, the steamer Black Warrior, from Havana, brings news that the English officers who were so conspicuous in searching American vessels in the harbor of Sagua la Grande, have been arrested and sent to Jamaica.

HOW THE PEOPLE'S MONEY GOES.—An empty treasury at Washington is bringing many abuses to light that would never have been known to the public if there had remained a surplus of twenty millions, with Congress and the Administration burning to spend it. We have lately given several instances of custom house and other extravagances, and here we have another stated by Mr. Broderick, Senator from California. Mr. B. is a democrat, and neither his antecedents nor his present residence would lead one to expect any particular squeamishness on such matters; but it seems that even he is outraged by the shameful extravagance of his own administration. Hear him:

Mr. Broderick. I can state that the Secretary of the Treasury paid $110,000 in California, without any authority of law, and very unjustly, too. I have been trying, since I have held a seat here, to ascertain by what authority of law he paid it, and I have not yet been able to ascertain.

Mr. Hunter, and others. What was the case?

Mr. Broderick. It was the case of a settlement between a gentleman by the name of Eldridge and the Department, where the Secretary of the Treasury paid $110,000 to Mr. Eldridge to take the buildings off the Government's hands, while another party was in possession, and a lease had been made to him by the collector of the port of San Francisco. There was no authority of law for it. In the first place, the Department paid $75,000 to erect the building. They paid the party $450,000 in six years for rents; and in the end paid him $110,000 to take the property off the hands of the Government.

4TH OF JULY.—We learn that the approaching National Anniversary will be celebrated at the Mineral Springs, in Richmond county. Mr. James Powell will read the Declaration of Independence, and B. F. Little, Esq., will deliver the Oration.

MOORE COUNTY.—A letter from a friend in Moore County says that the wheat in his neighborhood has been considerably injured, though he hopes to make a tolerably good crop.

McRae, he says, will beat Ellis very badly there.

A BOLD COUNTERFEITER.—A Postmaster in a neighboring county has sent us the original of the following letter, only suppressing the name of the writer. He says it came to him as Postmaster, by mail, and he supposes other Postmasters have received similar letters. We think that he, and all others who have received similar villainous propositions, owe it to the cause of justice and the safety of the public to have the writer indicted and punished. No one ought to consider such a letter "confidential."

"MAY 20th, 1858.

"MR. —— ——: After many years of practical experience in analyzing and working in metals, I have at length discovered a method by which metals may be so changed as to appear exactly like gold and silver in every particular; I am now manufacturing these metals into 25 and 50 cent pieces, and into $1 00 and $2 50 pieces, which I will sell you at the rate of $50 per $100. They are an exact imitation of the genuine, and any one with an ordinary business capacity can make themselves rich in one year by dealing in them without exciting the least suspicion. If you wish to give them a trial, send me whatever amount of money you wish, and for every dollar that you send me, I will, immediately on its receipt, send you *two* in either of the above-named coins. Trusting to your honor as to the secrecy of this, believe me

"Yours confidentially."

No Cars on the Sabbath.—The Mobile and Ohio railroad, now in operation 232 miles, runs no cars on the Sabbath, either for passengers, freights or mails.—*Exchange.*

"Be not weary in well doing" There are other Commandments deserving obedience beside that inculcating respect to the Sabbath. Perhaps the Mobile and Ohio Railroad may feel disposed to take another good step by settling its advertising bills. "Pay that thou owest."

If the duns which have already been dispatched to the Company's officers are not sufficient, further information can be obtained at this office.

Hon. J. P. Henderson, Senator in Congress from Texas, died in Washington City on Friday morning. His disease was of a pulmonary nature.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Wednesday, Mr. Houston endeavored to have his Mexican Protectorate resolutions taken up and referred, so that action might be had at the next session. The vote on his resolution was a test, and stood ayes 16, noes 32.

The appropriation bills occupied the session.

On Thursday a bill was introduced by Mr. Douglas, reviving the act of March 3, 1839, in relation to the disputes between the U. S. and Great Britain in the matter of the Northeastern Boundary. The bill is so modified as to make it applicable to the question now placed at issue by the recent transactions in the Gulf of Mexico. It places at the disposal of the President, to be used when in his judgment deemed necessary, the military and naval forces of the country. It authorizes him to call into service fifty thousand volunteers, or so many as may be necessary, and appropriates ten millions of dollars to meet the liabilities created by these extraordinary measures. Provision is also made for the dispatch of a special ambassador to Great Britain, if judged to be expedient by the President. The act is to continue in force from the date of its passage until sixty days after the next meeting of Congress.

The Civil Appropriation Bill was passed, 35 to 15.

On Friday, the House resolution to adjourn on the 10th was agreed to.

Several private bills were passed.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES, on Wednesday, the various reports as to the Fort Snelling Sale were discussed, and finally the whole matter was tabled. There were some curious votes before the subject was thus disposed of. First, the House decided, 133 to 60, that the facts elicited failed to impeach the personal or official integrity of the Secretary of War. Next, 123 to 64, that the management of the sale, by *the Secretary's agents*, was injudicious and improper, and resulted, by reason of its want of publicity, in the exclusion of competition among persons desiring to purchase. Third, (without objection) that the terms of sale are disapproved of, because a credit unauthorised by law was given, and because the reservation of possession by the government after the sale was calculated to prevent a fair sale at a fair price. Fourth, by a vote of 86 to 69, that the Secretary of War and the Attorney General adopt such measures in respect to the sale as the public interests require.

Having thus, by overwhelming majorities, condemned the sale and the powerless agents of the Secretary by whom it was made, while they acquitted the Secretary whose creatures those agents were—(he has too much patronage in his gift to be condemned by an obsequious House)—the House next voted on these resolutions as a whole; and they were *rejected*, 108 to 88. [The resolutions were true singly, every one of them; but untrue, or wrong, as a whole! Did the House think that it had done enough to rebuke the Secretary through his agents? or was it afraid to go even so far in defiance of the powers that be?]

On Thursday, the 10th inst. was fixed as the day for adjournment.

On Friday, one of the appropriation bills and a number of private bills were passed.

FREEDOM OF OPINION.—There is not in the world a more thorough despotism than a democratic Administration of the government of this so called free country. We say this calmly and deliberately. Our institutions are founded, it is true, upon freedom of speech and freedom of suffrage; but democracy has so perverted these that they are no longer a reality but only a name, a theory. The offices and honors and emoluments of the whole country are bestowed upon none but members of that party; and a man dares not to differ from the administration, even upon a trifling municipal election, but at the expense of his place, if he has one, or all hopes of one, if he has not.

We have heretofore had occasion to notice the threats uttered in Washington City against the mechanics and laborers in the Navy Yard there, if they should dare to vote for the independent democratic candidate for Mayor of that city against the regular democratic candidate. Since that time the "Union" has spoken more plainly still. And this time it speaks for the President and the Heads of Departments, and impudently dares to tell the office holders what is their "DUTY," in voting. They have no right to follow their own inclinations, or the convictions of their own consciences, in giving their votes, but it is their "duty" to vote as the Administration pleases. If independence of thought and action had not been utterly extinguished by democracy, the election this day would show the President his mistake. But we suppose there is no hope of aught but a mean cowering under the threats of power, and that the office holders will accordingly do its bidding.

The following is an extract from the Union on this subject:—

"We speak for ourselves, *and we speak for every Democrat in and out of office*, when we say that *that test should be regarded as conclusive of the intention of every voter to sustain the cause of the Democratic party*, or, on the other hand, to surrender that cause into the hands of the enemy. * * * *We are certain that the Administration, and every prominent member of the Government, are anxious to witness the triumph of the Democratic cause in the person of Col. Berret, and that they will regard a failure to support the Democratic ticket a clear departure from duty.*"

TART.—In the U. S. Senate, a few days ago, Mr. King of New York commenced a reply to Mr. Toombs of Georgia as follows:

"I suppose I shall not be required to furnish understanding to the Senator from Georgia, who has chosen to misunderstand the facts of this case, and of course thus to misstate them. I will read the law."

In answer to which Mr. Toombs said,—

"I will certainly relieve the Senator from New York from any obligation to furnish me any brains in this case, because I have seen nothing in that Senator's course which indicated that he could spare any."

WASHINGTON, June 4.

Land Warrants.—Congress passed a bill yesterday, making land warrants issued under the act of 1855 receivable in payment for lands within six miles of railroad grants, at $1,25 per acre. The same act makes land warrants personal property.

[Special despatch to the Union.]

FORT LEAVENWORTH, June 1.

From Utah Territory.—The express from Camp Scott, which arrived here yesterday, brings intelligence that the Mormons had driven Governor Cumming and his party out of Salt Lake City back to the army.

MARRIED,

At the residence of the Bride's Father, on the 11th May, by the Rev. Wm. P. Taylor, Mr. THOMAS F. WILLIAMSON, of Caswell county, N. C., to Miss LYDIA M., daughter of William G. Harris, Esq., of Adolph, Chatham county, N. C.

DIED,

In Richmond county, on the 28th ult., Mrs DELILA CAPEL, wife of Jesse B. Capel, Esq.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—June 7.

BACON—	11½ a 13	American	6 a 0
BEESWAX—	25 a 00	English	4 a 0
CANDLES—F. F.	20 a 00	LARD—	12 a 13
Adamantine	28 a 32	LEAD—	8 8½
Sperm	00 a 00	MOLASSES—	
COFFEE—Rio	12½ a 13½	Cuba	29 a 30
Laguira	15 a 16	N. Orleans,	33 a 35
Java	20 a 00	NAILS—	4½ a 5
COTTON—		OIL—Linseed	1 00 a 0 00
Fair to good,	11½ a 12	Tanner's	0 70 a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.	10 a 11½	SALT—	
COTTON BAGGING—		Liv. Sack,	1 25 a 0 00
Gunny,	17 a 20	Alum	0 60 a 0 00
Dundee,	17 a 18	FLAXSEED	1 00 a 0 00
COTTON YARN—		SHOT—	
No. 5 to 10	20 a 00	Com. pr. bag	2 25 a 0 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Buck	2 25 a 2 50
Brown Sheetings	8½ a 0	SPIRITS—	
Osnaburgs	10½ a 00	P. Brandy,	1 25 a 0 00
FEATHERS—	35 a 40	N. C. Apple	90 0 a 1 00
FLOUR—		Northern do.	0 70 a 0 80
Family,	4 87½ a 5 00	N. C. Whiskey	00 a 0 40
Super.	4 62½ a 4 75	Northern do.	35 a 0 00
Fine,	4 50 a 4 62½	SUGARS—	
Scratched,	4 25 a 0 00	Loaf	15 a 00
GRAIN—		Crushed	13 a 13½
Corn,	0 80 a 0 00	Coffee	10 a 11½
Wheat,	0 00 a 0 00	Porto Rico	10 a 00
Rye,	1 00 a 0 00	New Orleans	00 a 00
Oats,	0 40 a 0 45	TALLOW—	10 a 00
Peas,	0 85 a 0 90	WOOL—	16 a 17
HIDES—Dry	8 a 10	TURPENTINE—	
Green	4 a 00	Yellow dip,	2 10 a 0 00
IRON—		Virgin,	3 10 a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar	6½ a 0	Hard,	1 00 a 0 00
Ditto, wide	7½ a 0	Spirits,	38 a 00

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Present figures may be looked upon as extremes.

Cotton—No sales to report; we therefore continue former figures.

Flour—No change.

Corn—Has an upward tendency.

Peas—Holders would be glad to find buyers.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET—June 5, 1858.

Turpentine, Virgin $4, Yellow 2 75, Hard 1 50. Spirits has advanced, sales at 42½ to 43—stock on hand does not exceed 1700 bbls. most of which is sold and waiting shipment. Rosin, Pale 3 75 to 6 25, Common 107½.

At New York, Southern Flour 4 35 to 4 65 for mixed to good, 4 70 to 5 75 for fancy. Cotton heavy but not quotably lower; middling uplands 11½. Spirits, no stock on hand; sales of 1000 bbls. to arrive at 46½ to 47½, and small lots on hand at 47½ to 50, the latter an extreme price.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh's Line. June 5.—Steamers Fanny and Rowan with passengers and goods for S Saunders, D & W McLaurin, R Willis, Beaver Creek Co., W Hale, J W Lett, T G Shilling, J C McLaurin, D McIntyre, R D Dixon, J S Farley and sundry persons.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

June 4.—Schr Louisiana fm Balt.

4TH JULY.

THE citizens of Fayetteville are requested to meet at the Town Hall on Wednesday afternoon (next) at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of making arrangements for the celebration of the approaching Anniversary of American Independence

ARCH'D McLEAN, Mayor.

June 7. 1t

At Called Meeting of Commissioners

on 5th June, 1858, the following Committees of Vigilance were appointed for the current year:—

Ward No. 1.—Jas. Sundy, John Kershaw, Hardy Depo.

No. 2.—M. McKinnon, P. Taylor, B. Fuller.

No 3.—E. L. Pemberton, Dr. T. D. Haigh, A. J. O'Hanlon.

No. 4.—Jas. McGilvary, W. T. Horne, W. C. Troy.

No. 5.—A. A. McKethan, P. Shemwell, T. Waddill.

No. 6.—Wright Huske, William McLaurin, Joshua Carmon.

No. 7.—Wm. Warden, E. L. Winslow, Jas. Kyle, Jr.

June 7. 17-3t

ECLECTIC.

MEET To-night at 8 o'clock at the office of Wm. H. Haigh. Business of importance.

JAS. N. SMITH, Sec'y.

Monday, June 7th, 1858. 17-1t

TO BOOK BORROWERS.

PLEASE return my "Revised Code." My name is on the back and side. Any other Books of mine will be gladly received.

JAMES BANKS.

June 7. 1t

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY,

GREENSBORO', N. C.

THE Schclastic year is divided into two Sessions, commencing 1st August and 1st January.

The course of study is thorough and systematic, embracing everything necessary to a complete, solid, and ornamental education. The buildings are so arranged as to combine the comforts of a home, with the advantages of a school. Instructors of the highest qualifications are employed in each of the Departments. No Institution in the country possesses advantages superior to Edgeworth.

TERMS:

Board, including washing, lights, and fuel, per Session of five months, $60 00

Tuition in the Regular Classes, 20 00

The next Session will commence on Monday, August 2d, 1858. Pupils are admitted at any time during the Session, and charged from the time of entrance.

Catalogues containing all necessary information respecting the Course of Instruction, Terms, &c., will be forwarded on application to

RICHARD STERLING, *Principal.*

Greensboro', N. Carolina.

May 28, 1858. 17-6mospd

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of the late Rev. John C. McNair, at May Term, 1858, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Robeson county, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the Estate, to present the same within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. And all persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment. NEILL McKAY, Ex'r.

June 1, 1858. 17*6t

SMALL POX DEAD.

GENTLEMEN, you that wish to sell Likely Young NEGROES, Men, Boys, Women and Girls, for the highest cash prices, would do well to give me a call, or address me at Clinton, N. C.

J. A. McARTHUR.

June 5, 1858. 17-8mos.pd

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM the 6th Section of the Western Rail Road, on Thursday night the 3d of June, a large Sorrel Horse MULE, with his mane and tail trimmed close and a small scar on his back caused from cart saddle. We will pay a liberal reward for his delivery, or any information leading to his recovery.

SMITH & O'BRIEN.

June 5, 1858. 17-1m

LATER FROM EUROPE.

TRIUMPH OF BRITISH ARMS IN INDIA!

NEW YORK, June 1.

The steamship *Hammonia* has arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 18th.

The debate on the India Bill had been adjourned to the 18th of June.

Later advices from India represent that the city of "Zinghen" had been relieved, and the rebels defeated near Frittinghen, with great loss. Five hundred were taken prisoners. The British loss was seventy.

A later version of the battle between the Turks and the Montenegrins at Grabooa, represent that the former had been totally defeated, and their commander killed. Lost cannon and baggage, and fled to Klobach, where they remained in a state of blockade.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE!

QUEBEC, June 1.

The *Indian* has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 19th, being four days later than the *Africa*.

COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool, May 19.—Cotton—fair and lower qualities—declined an eighth. Middling unchanged. Market closed buoyant. Sales for three days 17,000 bales—speculators took 2600 and exporters 1000.

Reports from Manchester favorable. Flour dull. Wheat quiet. Corn quiet and declined 6d. Provisions steady but quiet. Rosin dull. Rice quiet.

WASHINGTON, May 31.

Napier Despatches a Special Messenger.—Lord Napier to-day despatched a special messenger to the Admiral of the British American Squadron, requesting him to forbear in future the visitation of our vessels. The messenger expects to find the Admiral at Halifax. If not there, he is to proceed to the West India station in a steamer.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.

Terrific Tornado!—An Entire Village Destroyed!—Fifteen Persons Killed!—The village of Ellison, Ill., was completely destroyed by a tornado Sunday afternoon. Fifteen persons were instantly killed, and several fatally wounded.

Mr. Calhoun's Theories.—"Il Secretario" (formerly Editor of the Richmond Whig,) in one of his letters to the N. Y. Times, says:—

"From his youth, the attainment of the Chief Magistracy of the United States had been the supreme thought in Mr. Calhoun's mind. He is well known to have conceived and maintained at college the theory that, in this country any lad of respectable parts who sets out in life with the fixed determination of arriving at the Presidency would be certain to reach it. The avowal of such a conviction is, of itself, almost tantamount to a declaration that he who holds it has resolved to make the Presidency the single and the incessant aim of his life; and accordingly that Mr. Calhoun acted, through his whole restless and eager career, upon this idea, there can be no question. As far as can be known, this was, of his many theories, the first; and as it was the only one he did not change, it was probably also his last. As a theory, I think it is a very perfect specimen of the Minerva with which his Jove-like brain continually teemed; in the first place, the notion is a startling and bold one; secondly, it sounds specious and looks imposing; thirdly, it hasn't a single fact to rest upon; and, fourthly, it stands disproved by the event of the life-long struggles of the inventor himself—the only wight that was ever absurd enough to try it. Indeed, his own example establishes, if anything, the very converse of his proposition, namely: that to make the Presidency from one's boyhood one's constant object, is perhaps one of the surest means by which an ingenious man, like Mr. Calhoun, could well have defeated himself of it. But, finally, the first touch of experiment would explode this, like all the rest of the great truths and new principles which he discovered: for were the thing ever so true in the abstract, it would become a flat impossibility in the concrete, as soon as it was ascertained to be true; because the moment it came to be known that a lad of tolerable parts has only to resolve that he will be President, in order to reach the Presidency, every such lad in this country, (which is blessed with no doubt some two millions of them,) would, without the smallest loss of time, adopt that imperial resolution; but, as a Presidential term is four years, and there would here be too millions of heirs—expectant, it follows that some of them would have to live about eight millions of years, before coming to the successorship. So much for this philosophic short cut to the Chief Magistracy! There was ever some rent like this in the Calhoun reasoning. In every hypothesis, there was a huge hole, a chasm, just at the conclusion. Either the scheme would never work at all; or it would, if started, work quite too fast and shiver to pieces, in a turn or two, all its own very machinery. So was it with that ingenious piece of self-destructive complexity, his nullification; so with his next super-subtle contrivance, Peaceful Secession; and so, again, with that renowned legacy bequeathed to Political Science in his posthumous book on Government; the truly valuable idea of an Executive Duality, a double Chief Magistracy, a President for the majority and another for the minority. There are not wanting people who, aware of the passion that peculiarly possessed him, refer this last bright constitutional conception to a special view of his becoming himself the Minority President; it being by that time an ascertained fact that the majority would never elect him. His rapid, capacious and refining mind had probably reached at last one great truth, to wit, that "half a loaf is better than no bread."

MARRIED,

In Randolph County on the 25th ult., by J. Horney Esq., WILLIAM HAMMOND to Miss ANN WADE.

DIED,

In Pittsboro', on the morning of the 29th ult., at the residence of her son, H. A. London, Esq., Mrs. ANN LONDON, relict of the late John London, of Wilmington, at the advanced age of 85 years.

The deceased, till within a few years before her death, had resided from her youth, in the town of Wilmington, where she was eminently distinguished for her generous hospitality, polished manners and christian virtues.

She leaves a large circle of endeared kindred and friends. Thus, full of years and enjoying the cherished respect of all who knew her, she has exchanged a world of sorrow for a blissful abode eternal, for which a firm reliance upon a Savior's love and promises, and a consistent christian life, led her hopefully and prayerfully to earnestly desire. COM.

In Milton, N. C., on the 22d ult., Mrs. ADELINE M., consort of Geo. A. Smith, Esq., and daughter of Thomas McGehee, Esq., of Person.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. June 1. Str Flora McDonald, with goods for Blue & Gillis, A D McLean, Worth & Utley, Rockfish Co, Blount's Creek Co, B Moffitt, J N Smith, A W Steel, W Draughon, J Worth, J Shaw, A A McKethan, S J Hinsdale, Wyatt & Nance, Mrs M Banks, G W Harris, Brower & Mason, J A Craven, J M Worth & Son, I Cox, W Clark, J M Vann, S C & L Fox, A Holmes, G W Williams & Co, R S French, H W Dixon, G Deming, G Lauder, Elkin Co.

Lutterloh's Line. June 2.—Str Fanny, with passengers, and goods for H McDonald, Murchison, Reid & Co, S W Tillinghast & Co, D Anderson, J W Lett, W H Lutterloh, Beaver Creek Co, H & E J Lilly, Page & Thornton, E J Hale & Son, E L Winslow, W N Tillinghast, Capt J A J Bradford, W Prior, G Makepeace.

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS $230,326.28.

THIS Company has been in operation more than five years, and has paid its losses, amounting to $19,126 95, without any assessment: insurance averaging its members about ½ per cent.

Policies issued to 1st of May, 1858, 2769.
Amount of property now insured, $1,474,922 34.
Amount premium notes now on hand, $224,968 23.
Cash premiums received, $32,317 41.

DIRECTORS.

Geo. McNeill, S. T. Hawley,
D. A. Ray, W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover, A. A. McKethan,
S. W. Tillinghast, J. D. Williams,
Henry Lilly, Jas. G. Cook,
N. A. Stedman, A. W. Steel,
S. J. Hinsdale, Jas. Kyle,
T. S. Lutterloh, J. G. Shepherd,
Wm. McLaurin, R. F. Brown, Wilmington,
A. E. Hall, Wilmington.

OFFICERS.

GEO. McNEILL, President.
D. A. RAY, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.

John Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Travelling Agents.

The Company invite applications.
May 21, 1858. 13-Y
Presbyterian and Carolinian copy.

GRAYSON SULPHUR SPRINGS,

CARROLL CO., VA.

HO, every one that thirsteth, come to our health-giving waters! which are still under the proprietorship of the subscriber, and will be open for the reception of visitors on the first of June, upon the following unprecedentedly *low terms*, viz:

Board, per month of 4 weeks,	$25 00
Do. per week,	7 00
Do. per day,	1 25

These justly celebrated waters consist of a cluster of 4 different Springs, to wit: White Sulphur, Red Sulphur, Chalybeate, and Sulphur and Chalybeate *combined*, and are noted for the cure of Dyspepsia, Scrofula, and all cutaneous affections, &c., and are located on the West side of Blue Ridge, on the margin of New River, amid scenery most wild and romantic, a region proverbial for health, abounding with fresh fish and a variety of game, and distant from Wytheville 16 miles by a good and new turnpike road, now being finished. Conveyances to be had at Wytheville.

WM. R. GLASCOCK.
May 21. 13-1m

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, recently occupied by Mrs. H. P. Lain, and as present occupied by the Rev. James McDaniel, near Haymount, will be sold privately by the subscriber. It is located in a good neighborhood; convenient to business; in a healthy section of the town; good spring water convenient; and has all necessary out houses attached. A great bargain may be had, as I am determined to sell. TERMS LIBERAL.

J. R. McDONALD, Agt.
Fayetteville, May 19. 12ts

A PROCLAMATION,

By his Excellency, THOMAS BRAGG, *Governor of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that one Archibald McDougald, late of the County of Cumberland, did on the 27th day of February last, in said County, kill and murder one Thomas Munroe, and that the said McDougald is a fugitive from justice, and has escaped beyond the limits of this State.

Now, to the end that the said Archibald McDougald may be arrested and brought to trial for his said offence, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation, offering a Reward of Two Hundred Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Cumberland County.

DESCRIPTION.

McDougald is about fifty years of age, of light hair and complexion, blue eyes, of quick speech, has a scar on the face near one of his jaws, weighs about 165 or 170 pounds, is addicted to intoxication, and while drunk is turbulent and troublesome.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of [L. S.] the State, at Raleigh, this the Sixth day of March, A. D. 1858.

By the Governor, THOS. BRAGG.
PULASKI COWPER, Pr. Sec'y.
March 15. 93tf

DEEP RIVER COAL.

BITUMINOUS COAL of the best quality can be had at the works at Egypt, at a reasonable price by the Ton.

WM. McCLANE.
Mining Engineer,
May 21, 1856 6-tf

WANTED.

5000 BBLS. TURPENTINE, at my Distillery on Person Street, at the Halfway Bridge. The highest cash price will be paid.

J. R. McDUFFIE.
Green St., Fayetteville, N. C.
March 18, 1858. 94-3m

A. McRIMMON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
July 6, 1857. 22tf

The American Almanac for 1858; Sword's Pocket Almanac for 1858. The Twin Roses, by Mrs. Ritchie; Livingstone's Africa; Major Jones' Courtship; Berteni's Piano Instructor: Faber's Drawing Pencils, in cases; Music Folios; Copy Books, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

TANNER'S OIL & DRY HIDES.

20 BBLS. Tanner's Oil,—a superior article; also, a fine lot of Dry Hides. For sale by

JAS. G. COOK.
Nov. 23. 62-

Harper's and Godey's Magazines for June, just received

E. J. HALE & SON.
May 19.

VALUABLE TANNERY FOR SALE.

THE old and well-known Tannery in Salem, N. C., is now for sale. All who feel disposed to purchase can receive any desired information by applying to either of the subscribers or Mr. Chas. Brietz. Terms of payment will be made accommodating, and the property will be sold with or without the Stock, as the buyer may prefer, as soon as a fair price can be obtained. We will also sell a valuable Tanner and Currier.

F. FRIES,
T. J. WILSON,
R. W. WHARTON, } Trustees.
March 20, 1858. 97-*3mos

VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I PROPOSE to offer, at private sale, one of the most desirable improved lots in the town of Morganton. There is between 4 and 5 acres of land in said lot, susceptible of being divided into 6 eligible lots for building purposes; it is surrounded by streets, which will make it approachable on either side. There is a large and commodious brick dwelling house, entirely new, with eight large rooms, two wide passages, a brick kitchen with two large rooms, all the necessary outhouses, including ice-house, a well-house, and an excellent well of never failing water, cribs, stable, bathhouse, &c., &c. This lot commands one of the most beautiful views of the mountain scenery that is to be found anywhere in the State. The yard is filled with beautiful evergreens and shrubbery of various kinds. I will also sell 416 acres of first class wood and open land, lying within 1¼ miles of Morganton, and about 800 acres lying within 3 miles of town, the greater portion of which is said to be the very best tobacco and wheat land in Burke county. About 250 acres of this tract is in a fine state of cultivation, and has all the necessary buildings upon it for a white family and for negroes. All the wood land is of the very best quality, and susceptible of cultivation. The Western North Carolina Railroad is now under contract to within 20 miles of Morganton, and there is no doubt but that in a short time it will be built to Morganton. It is unnecessary to say anything about the health and beauty of this part of North Carolina, as it is proverbial for both. I am anxious to sell the above property, and will make such terms as will undoubtedly suit persons wishing to buy. Any person wishing further information, with regard to this property or the terms on which it will be sold, can get the necessary information by writing to the subscriber, or to Tod R. Caldwell, at Morganton, N. C.

E. E. GREENLEE.
March 10, 1858. 95*3m

U. S. MAIL,

SALISBURY to ASHEVILLE.

FOUR HORSE COACHES.

THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC are respectfully requested to give this line a trial. They will find it to be the *cheapest*, NEAREST and BEST route WEST. My Coaches are fine, large, Nine and Fourteen Passenger Concord Coaches.

(No Hacks on the Road.)

My Horses are well trained and gentle, and I take pleasure in recommending the Drivers on this line as being the most sober, careful and gentlemanly Drivers to be found on any stage line.

Travellers will find this route a more pleasant one than any other, passing through Statesville by the Catawba Rail Road Bridge, Newton, Morganton, Marion, Pleasant Gardens, Swananoa Gap of the Blue Ridge, in full view of the celebrated Mt. Mitchell and Mt. Clingman of the Black Mountains. Persons wishing to visit the Black Mountains can procure a guide and Horses at Mr. STEPP or PORTER'S, and in a few hours ride reach the Black Mountain House, and at their leisure visit Mitchell's Falls, Mt. Clingman and Mt. Mitchell, the highest peaks of land East of the Rocky Mountains.

Tickets on this line good for three months.

STAGE OFFICE in Salisbury, at the Rowan House.

C. S. BROWN, Contractor.
Morganton, N. C., March 6th. 100-3m

LUTTERLOH'S LINE.

THE Steamer FANNY will leave Fayetteville for Wilmington every Monday and Thursday morning, until further notice. Will take freight and passengers as heretofore.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Feb'y 22. 87-

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DRS. EASTERLING and HENAGAN having associated themselves together for the purpose of practicing Medicine in Rockingham and vicinity, they respectfully solicit a liberal share of patronage, and by their strict and prompt attention they hope to give perfect satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage. They will attend any call day or *night*. Dr. Easterling takes pleasure in stating to his former patrons that Dr. H. is a regular graduate, having read *three years* and attended *two full courses* of Lectures. One or both may be found at *any hour* at their Office opposite the Post Office, unless professionally engaged.

H. R. EASTERLING, M. D. D. HENAGAN, M. D.
Rockingham, N. C., April 5, 1858. 100tf

COUPON BONDS FOR SALE.

THE Western Rail Road Co. have for sale in amounts to suit purchasers,

$20,000 of the Coupon Bonds of the County of Cumberland, bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually on the 1st June and the 1st of December, and running 20 years.

$90,000 of the Coupon Bonds of the Town of Fayetteville, bearing 6 per cent interest, payable semi-annually on the 1st January and the 1st of July, and running 20 years.

These bonds were issued in accordance with law to the Western Rail Road Co., to pay the County and Town subscriptions respectively.

Persons having money will find these bonds (at the price the Co. is selling them) a better investment than any Bank Stock in the State.

For terms apply to C. B. MALLETT, Esq., Pres't or to JNO. M. ROSE, Treas'r

Western R. R. Co.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 26, 1858. 89tf

DOBBIN HOUSE

For Rent or Lease.

THE Lease of the present Proprietors of this well known House will expire on the 1st January, 1858: the property is offered for lease or rent. To a person desirous of undertaking the Hotel business, an excellent opportunity is offered. The building is large, well arranged and in complete repair; its location will always command for it an extensive patronage. As the present Proprietors intend changing their business, the Furniture, which is nearly new and in good order, can be purchased on favorable terms.

The House will be delivered on or after the 1st of January, remaining open under the present management till a tenant is obtained.

The fine Store in the same building, formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. Booth, is also offered for rent.

JNO. H. COOK,
Prest. Dobbin House Co.
Dec'r 16, 1857. 69-tf

ALABAMA LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale THIRTY-FIVE HUNDRED ACRES of Land in as healthy a section as there is in Alabama.

FORTY ACRES, on which are a good Dwelling and all necessary out-houses, in good repair.

ONE HUNDRED and SIXTY ACRES, good river bottom land, 100 acres of which is under cultivation and produces fine crops of Cotton and Corn.

NINE HUNDRED and SIXTY ACRES Creek and Pine land, on which is some good farming land.

TWENTY-THREE HUNDRED and FORTY ACRES Pine land, well suited for Turpentine getting.

This property will be sold cheap and on accommodating terms.

Address the subscriber at Mount Pleasant P. O., Monroe County, Alabama.

WILLIAM W. ENGLISH.
March 11, 1858. 92-1y

MITCHELL'S FALLS.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY OF THE STATE

TO canvass the same, and procure subscribers' names for the sale and delivery of an excellent

LITHOGRAPHIC PICTURE,

taken upon the spot and gotten up in the finest style of the art, representing the place where the Rev. ELISHA MITCHELL lost his life in his explorations of the Black Mountains, in the Summer of 1857. Upon the receipt of Three Dollars, we will furnish to any person desirous of taking an Agency, Two Pictures, one tinted and one colored, as samples, with full particulars as to the terms of the agency, &c. We will offer inducements sufficient to make it pay an energetic agent. For further particulars address us at Asheville, N. C.

LEWIS & DICKENSON.

P. S. Mr. Dickenson is also Agent for the Mt. Mitchell Monument Association, and during his tour through the State will receive subscriptions for that object.

W. T. DICKENSON.
Feb'y 9, 1858. 85-6m

HIGH MOUNT TANNERY.

SITUATED 4 MILES WEST OF WADESBORO', ANSON COUNTY, N. C.

NOW the panic is over and nobody killed in these diggins, the undersigned still continues to conduct the general Tanning and Manufacturing of all kinds of Leather, Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Boots and Shoes, of every size and description—of the very best material. PLANTATION premium BROGANS, NOT to be surpassed. All of which he offers and proposes to sell or exchange for Raw Hides, Beeswax, Tallow, and all kinds of country produce, on terms to justify and accommodate his customers according to the times.

Having on hand constantly a large supply of Stock, he is prepared to execute all orders neatly and promptly, with such material and workmanship as are not to be excelled by any establishment of the kind in this part of the country in style, quality or price, for cash or to punctual customers. And in returning his sincere thanks to his customers and friends generally for their former patronage, he solicits and hopes to still merit a continuance of their favors.

JAMES C. CARAWAY.
March 4. 90-t1Ja

WATER WHEELS! WATER WHEELS!!

WE are now manufacturing Vandewater's Improved

JONVAL TURBINE WATER WHEEL,

for Mills and Factories of every description; and all those wishing to improve their water power will find it for their interest to address us by letter, stating the number of feet, head and fall; their usual amount of water; the kind of machinery to be driven. We can then give them price of wheel, or what we will furnish Wheel and principal Gears for, warranted to do a certain amount of work. *Time given to test the Wheel*, and if it does not come up to our figure, the Wheel and Gears to be delivered to us at the mill of the purchaser.

REFERENCE GIVEN AND REQUIRED.

HEATH & STEVENSON,
Laurel Factory, Prince George's county, Md.
ROBERT BAIRD, Agent, Richmond, Va. 6-y

NEW DRY GOODS.

WM. MACINTYRE

HAS received and offers for sale, a desirable line of

Ladies' Dress Goods,

Silk, Barege and Lawn Robes;
Dress Silk Bareges, Challies, Bombasines, Alpacoas;
Swiss, Tarleton, Jaconet, Nansook Muslins;
Printed Lawns, Calicoes, Ginghams, Brilliantes;
Ribbons, Ruches, French Artificials;
Laces, Edging, Braids; Tapes and Fringes;
French Working Knitting Cotton; Embroidering Silk;
Jaconet and Swiss Edging and Inserting;
Linen and Lisle Edging;
Capes, Collars, Sleeves;
Kid, Silk, and Lisle Gloves and Gauntlets;
J. & P. Coates' Spool Cotton; Sewing Silk;
Enameled and Elastic Belts;
Table Damask; Napkins and Towels;
Patent Turkish and Allandale Counterpanes;
Irish Linen, and Shirt Fronts and Collars;
Ladies' Bonnets, very fine, and some price to them;
Leghorn and Braid Flats;
READY-MADE CLOTHING;
BOOTS, GAITERS and SHOES;
Carpeting, and Floor Oil Cloth, and Matting;
Extension Steel Spring Skirts, rec'd to-day, price $4.
Fayetteville, 29th March, 1858. 97tf

BACON, LARD AND PORK.

40 HHDS. BACON, well smoked;
20 Bbls. Leaf Lard;
75 " Mess Pork;
35 Sacks Coffee;
25 Bbls. Sugar;
40 Boxes Candy;
30 " No. 1 Soap,
Oranges, Raisins, &c.

The above goods were bought of Commission Merchants, and very cheap for Cash, and will be sold cheap for Cash only.

E. F. MOORE.
March 29. 97tf

WHISKEY AND BRANDY.

225 BBLS. CORN WHISKEY;
30 Bbls. Apple Brandy;
15 " Domestic do.
15 " N. E. Rum.

The above Whiskey is the pure Corn Whiskey selected by myself with care, and equal to any made in the State, and will be sold at the lowest market price for Cash.

E. F. MOORE.
March 29. 97tf

WILLIAM MacINTYRE

—OFFERS FOR SALE—

10 BARRELS PRIME LARD;
9500 lbs. Prime Bacon, hog round,—sides large and boneless;
570 Sacks Corn;
1 doz. Grain Cradles, improved;
1 doz. Cooper's Spinning Wheels.
A Lot of Weaver's Sleys;
Manilla Rope, assorted sizes;
Hemlock Sole Leather.
April 5, 1858. 99-tf

JAMES KYLE

Is now receiving his Spring supply of

DRY GOODS.

Among which are—

Prints, Lawns, and Brilliantes;
Col'd and Black Silks;
Irish Linens and Diapers;
Farmer's Linen, Twilled and Plain;
Cassimere and Merino Twills;
White and Col'd Cotton Hose;
Bolting Cloths, No. 0 to 10;
Silk and Straw Bonnets; &c.

With almost every article in the Dry Goods line; all of which has been purchased by the package at the late sales in New York and Philadelphia: Will be offered cheap for cash or on time to paying customers.

March 13, 1856. 93tf
Carolinian copy.

Groceries, Hardware, &c.

THE undersigned are now receiving a LARGE ASSORTMENT of

Groceries, Hardware, Iron, Steel, Hollow-ware, Shoes, Leather, and Saddlery,

which they will sell at Wholesale at a small advance on Cost for Cash, or on our usual time to prompt dealers.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
July 18, 1857. 26-tf

FOR SALE.

A DAMANTINE and TALLOW CANDLES; fine and common TOBACCO; and almost anything in the Grocery line. Cheap as the cheapest!

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
Jan'y 27, 1857. 77-

LAST NOTICE.

THE undersigned has placed all his notes and accounts in the hands of Duncan McIntyre for collection. *All persons* indebted to him, who do not come forward by the 1st of August and pay up or confess judgment, will after that date find their papers in the hands of an officer.

DAN'L C. McINTYRE.
Laurinburgh, N. C., April 25, 1858. 8-3m

BOERHAVE'S

HOLLAND BITTERS

THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR

DYSPEPSIA,

DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,

LIVER COMPLAINT,

WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND,

FEVER AND AGUE.

And the various affections consequent upon a disordered

STOMACH OR LIVER,

Such as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colicky Pains Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic, and Neuralgic Affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial, and in others effected a decided cure

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Boerhave. Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction into the United States was intended more especially for those of our fatherland scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American public, knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally instantaneous in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve, raising up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

NOTICE—Whoever expects to find this a beverage will be disappointed; but to the sick, weak and low spirited, it will prove a grateful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular remedial properties

CAUTION!

The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not persuaded to buy anything else until you have given Boerhave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all these imitations.

☞Sold at $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00, by the

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

BENJAMIN PAGE, JR. & CO.

MANUFACTURING

PHARMACEUTISTS AND CHEMISTS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Samuel J. Hinsdale sole agent for Fayetteville.
June 14, 1857. 16-

Further Supplies of Books.

LIFE of Dr. Kane, by Smucker; English Hearts and English Hands; Parton's Life of Burr; Haupt on Bridge Construction; Breckinridge's Knowledge of God; Wilson on the Skin; Plates to ditto; Mitchell's Therapeutics; Williams on the Principles of Medicine; Wood's Practice; Pierce's Algebra and Geometry; &c.

April 9. E. J. HALE & SON.

RED SPRINGS.

THE subscriber will open a House for the reception of visitors at these Springs on the 10th day of June next.

The waters of these Springs are celebrated for the cure of Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhœa, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, also other complaints.

No spiritous liquors or card-playing allowed on the premises.

H. McNEILL.
Robeson county, May 28. 14-4t*

CAUTION.

THE public is cautioned against trading for a Note made by Wade LeGrand, in favor of the subscriber, for $76 or thereabouts, dated 1st April 1858. The amount has been paid by the Executor of Mr. LeGrand, and this notice is given to prevent any person from passing or purchasing the note, which has been lost or mislaid by the undersigned.

D. N. PATTERSON.
Mangum, Richmond co., May 27. 15*3tpd.

NEW GOODS AT UNIONVILLE.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing their friends and Customers that they have just received and expect to keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries,

BOOTS AND SHOES HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.,

and every other article that is usually kept in a country Store, to which they would call the attention of the trading community.

FULMORE & THOMPSON.
Unionville, N C., May 22. 13*4t

AMBROTYPE GALLERY.

HAVING taken the room formerly occupied by Jas. A. Palmer, first door East of the Fayetteville Hotel (up stairs,) I would respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that I am prepared to take

Ambrotypes and Melainotypes in the Best Style.

Call and see for yourself. Pictures taken in all kinds of weather.

W. T. BATTLEY.
May 19. 12-*

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to Jail in Moore County, N. C., on the 12th day of May 1858, a Negro Man, about five feet 10½ inches high, weighing about 170 pounds, jet black, supposed to be about 40 years of age, wearing a gray-mixed coat, brown pants, wool hat and a very good pair of shoes. Said boy says he belongs to Richard Manning, of Sumter District, S. C.; says his name is ANDREW, but his master calls him George. Said boy says he left home about the 24th day of April last.

The owner will come forward, prove property, and pay expenses, or the Negro will be dealt with according to law.

W. K. NUNNERY, Jailor.
May 13, 1858. 11-4t

New Goods Again!

THE undersigned has now in Store a COMPLETE STOCK OF

GROCERIES AND HEAVY HARDWARE;

—ALSO—

Negro Kerseys, Blankets, Hats and Brogans.

All or any of which will be sold low. Those in want call soon.

G. W. I GOLDSTON.
N. B.—A few Bushels Seed Wheat.
Oct'r 19, 1857. 52-*tf

T. M. SMITH,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

WILL give his personal attention to the sale or shipment of Cotton, Naval Stores, and all other country produce.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 16, 1858. 7*6m

A TURPENTINE DISTILLERY FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers at Newton Grove, Sampson County, offer for sale a large and well fitted up Distillery, at a very moderate price and on good terms.

B. LEE & CO.
March 9. 93-3m

150,000 ft. of Lumber Wanted.

I WISH to contract for the above quantity of good Lumber, for building purposes, to be delivered in from 1 to 3 months.

I invite proposals for all or a part.

E. J. LILLY.
May 31, 1858. 15*2t
Town papers copy 2 times.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1858.

Henry Hillburn and wife Emily, John H. Singletary and wife Sarah, and Ralph R. Parker, vs. Harriet Singletary.

Petition for Sale of Slave.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant Harriet Singletary resides beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication, in the Fayetteville Observer, be made for six weeks, notifying the said non-resident defendant, Harriet Singletary, to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Bladen, at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on the first Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to this petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to her.

Witness, A. K. Cromartie, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Elizabethtown, the first Monday in May, A. D. 1858.

9*6t] A. K. CROMARTIE, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINN,

ANSON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Equity, March Term 1858.

Calvin M. Falkner vs. Gilbert Grace and wife Eliza, Joseph W. Falkner, James L. Polk and wife Susan, James T. Falkner, A. W. L. Falkner, Robert Falkner, Mary Jane Falkner, and James E. Horne.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Gibert Grace and wife Eliza, James L. Polk and wife Susan, James T. Falkner, Robert Falkner, and Mary Jane Falkner, are non residents of this State, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for said absent defendants to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to complainant's said bills, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them, and the cause set for hearing and heard exparte as to them.

Witness, W. E. Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in March, A. D. 1858, and in the 82d year of American Independence.

7-6t*-pd W. E. TROY, C. & M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Equity, March Term 1858.

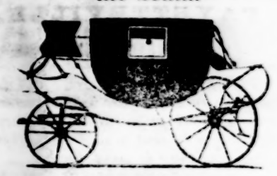
Alexander Little vs. John G. McLendon, John M. Boyt, Adm'r., B. F. Teal, Adm'r., and others.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John G. McLendon, Columbus F. McMillan and Elisabeth his wife, Polly Capel, Gilbert McRae, B. F. Teal, Daniel W. Teal, Hezekiah Lisenby and Elizabeth his wife, James Brock and Martha his wife, Jacob Campbell and Mary his wife, Margaret Teal, (a minor) Allan Teal, Jr., Christopher Teal, Alexander Teal, J. S. Sutton and Sarah his wife, Polly McRae, Allen Teal, Sen., William Teal, Daniel Teal, Nancy Teal, Daniel Easterling and Margaret his wife, and the children of Elizabeth Teal, (who are Mary Jane, Amos, William, Sarah, Rebecca, and Allan Daniel Teal,) and Miles McInnis, Adm'r. and Guardian, &c., are non residents of this State, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for said absent defendants, to be and appear at our next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to complainant's said bill, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against them, and the cause set for hearing and heard exparte as to them.

Witness, W. E. Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in March, A. D., 1858, and in the 82d year of American Independence.

7-6t*-pd W. E. TROY, C. & M. E.

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!



A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. tf-80

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Books of Subscription to the capital stock of the Central Rail Road, from Beaufort Harbor via Kenansville, Clinton, Fayetteville, and West, will be opened on Thursday, the 10th day of April 1856, and remain open according to the terms of the Charter until further notice, at the following places and under direction of the following named persons, Commissioners in the Charter, viz:

In the County of Onslow, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court at Jacksonville, and at the Post Office Rich Lands. E. W. Fonville, G. J. Ward, J. H Foy, Robert White, John A. Averitt, Jr., Owen Huggins, L. W. Humphrey.

In Carteret county, at the office of Dr. M. F. Arendell at Beaufort Dr. M. F. Arendell, J. F. Bell, L. T. Oglesby.

At the store of G. W. Taylor at Carolina City.—Col. Wm. N. Dennis, H. S. Bell, Capt. Levi Oglesby, Bridge Arendell.

In Duplin county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Kenansville,—Major Owen R. Kenan, David Reid, Isaac B. Kelly, Wm. E. Hill, Wm. J. Houston, Stephen Graham.

In Sampson county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Clinton,—Thomas I. Faison, Dr. Thomas Bunting, Wm. McKay, Patrick Murphy, Wm. Faison, J. R. Beaman, Alfred Johnson.

In Cumberland county, at Fayetteville, at the office of A. A. McKethan,—Thomas R. Underwood, Randal McDaniel, Edward L. Winslow, John C. Blocker.

Form of subscription:

The Undersigned agree to take the number of shares of $100 each, set opposite to our names respectively, in the Central Rail Road Company; and in all respects to comply with the terms of the Charter.

Names	Residence	No. of shares	$ Cash	Works

Subscriptions may be made payable in work, and may specify whether for grading or cross-ties; and stockholders shall in every case have preference in taking Contracts, when bids are the same or at Engineer's estimate.

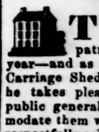
As soon as one hundred thousand dollars are subscribed, the Commissioners of Onslow county are to be notified, and they are required to call a meeting of Stockholders to organize the Company.

March 15, 1856. 13tf

SHEMWELL HOUSE,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

East side of Green Street, a few Doors North of the Market House.



THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied